THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 248

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Striking Sailors Rout Reds

Mr. Gandhi Against Machines

Save the Whale, Says League

New Day Dawns in Swope Plan

Homes Enlarge With Ideas

Law a Friend, Not Policeman

STRIKING British sailors stand by the flag they fly. They give Red agitators the run. It's pay they want, not panic. It's bobs, not bombs and bedlam. "Down with the blooming trouble-makers!" they shout. Then, "Listen, please, Your Majesty." Which augurs well for their undertaking. The Red, being out of balance, always seizes unbalanced situations in the effort to add to his ranks. Temptation is pushed upon workers under a strain. And how the lower deck of the British Navy knocked the tar out of temptation! Whatever adjustment is made with this upstanding sailorman, two things are certain. He's staunch, is Luke. And he knows what he wants when he wants it.

¶ India minus machinery would spell happiness for hand workers. Avers Mr. Gandhi. He knows the economic law. That machines, cutting down the jobs, also cut down the cost. Giving luxuries to the non-affluent. Well diggers wear watches. But if the worker displaced is a one-job man, that's different. That's India. Mr. Gandhi would check the strides of the machine age until more men can keep the pace. Which is human. Yet one step more might place him in the class with the American alderman. This home statesman, in a time of stress, advocated buying a street sweeper requiring a crew of six men and doing the work of five. Because it would give work to the unemployed.

¶ Geography is no longer merely a map. Nor one's ability to find the name of a strange town in fine print. Indicates the International Geographical Society from Paris. Geography is all the outdoor facts about knitted nations. The external but inside facts. No more dismissing any corner of a continent as terra incognita. The aviator has to know. So does the stay-at-home whose thoughts are flying as they never flew before. Boundaries are no longer barriers. The world on the way to family status. And while the geographers take pride, a little girl who flew from California to Massachusetts last week discovered how utterly negligent they have been. She found not a single state boundary marked by red and green lines.

¶ "Hold that harpoon!" Cries the League of Nations. The good right whale shall not perish from the seas. Catch a finback or a bowhead if you must, but ignore any fifty feet of right whale that crosses your maritime path. Or soon there may be no right whales left. Moby Dick tales are to blame. They lured too many strong lads of many countries to take up the whale trail. Followed a period of combat between determined men and determined monsters of the deep. Which has colored the seas with engrossing and heroic traditions. And the man's valor made him instead of the whale the ultimate survivor. Or did it? Ask the machine age to answer. Without guns and gases and much paraphernalia Leviathan might still be lounging numerously in various boat-strewn seas.

¶ Gerard Swope's so-called new constitution for industry might easily become its declaration of independence. Presaging industrial prosperity and peace. So say leaders first to give their reaction to the plan announced at the manufacturers' dinner. Other plans have offered the worker insurance against accident and want. This one offers assurance for the whole of his industrial life. The plan carries details, which, admittedly, may conceal faults. But the idea is sound. So sound that it is like a sunrise on industry's new day. The big employer has voluntarily raised an arch over the man who works with his hands. No rainbow this, but as bright. And all of greed's henchmen can never pull it down.

¶ Enlarging your home ideas enlarges your home. Say Liverpool's housing officials. And prove it by allowing workers to expand in domestic things only as they expand in domestic thinking. The English officials have visited Amsterdam and Germany for ideas. Finding that drying cubicles on the roof and storage room in the basement are the first steps upward out of slumdom. Succeeding stages are practical, rapid. But each must be concurrent with lessons learned. Cleanliness, roominess, privacy must be understood to be appreciated. Graduation finds the one-time slum family in a true if modest home of their own. In a world they respect and which respects them. Wonderful, and it works.

¶ The law is a policeman swinging a club. That, says the chairman of the Allied Youth movement, is a present popular misconception. Youth must be shown the law as a kindly schoolmaster seeking to teach proper discipline and decent restraint. The law has been given a black eye by those who dislike certain laws. Notably, the prohibition law. Education will correct youths' view. Let them know the truth and the truth will make them free—free from illusions about the law and free from any real desire to break it.

Chinese School Sets High Social Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tsinan, Shantung, China

PLANS to improve living conditions in Shantung villages by means of a school have won a remarkable preliminary success. Entrance examinations to this school were recently taken by 1500 persons, including the postmaster of this city, a legislator, two lawyers, a factory owner and many college graduates and social workers.

The school has been organized by the Provincial Government to train men and women of every profession to work in the villages.

Lawyer Urges New Hand Over Constitution

Bar Association Head Suggests Congress Redefine Supreme Court Scope

By BARROW LYONS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 17—What was regarded as a strong plea for a more flexible approach to the interpretation of constitutional law in the United States was made here today by Mr. Charles A. Boston of New York, president of the American Bar Association, in his address at the first general session of its fifty-fourth annual meeting.

Mr. Boston, tracing 142 years of government under the Constitution, emphasized that during the early days of its application there had been many serious controversies regarding the interpretation of its provisions.

Often, he said, these had been decided by a closely divided Supreme Court, and many times it had seemed to numerous people that the minority of the court had been nearer a correct interpretation of the law than the majority.

Several thousand jurists from all parts of the United States heard Mr. Boston suggest that Congress might limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by legislative action. They also heard him, by citing the use which our Revolutionary ancestors made of spirituous liquors, indirectly attack prohibition.

Mr. Boston suggested that the accumulation of immense wealth in trust estates, which removed vast credit resources from the commercial money market, might have its effect upon present business conditions.

Defines States' Protest

Throughout his address he called attention to the fight against the encroachment of federal power made by many of the states in the early days of the Union, and emphasized the struggle which the federal judiciary experienced in establishing its authority.

"As I view the history of the past 142 years," said Mr. Boston, "four subjects appear to me to emerge, which more than any others have served to interfere with the arduous but pleasing task of attempting to make a happy nation. These are the bank, slavery, secession and prohibition. Of these, the bank is presently a conceded fact; slavery still casts its shadow in a number of ways though no longer existent; secession appears to be extinct, and prohibition, though in the Constitution, has not ceased to invoke violent opposition."

In discussing the long struggle over the establishment of central banking, Mr. Boston alluded to "the entrance of national banks into this field of executorships and trusteeships pursuant to the banking laws of the United States, with its consequent competition with state institutions and the high-powered salesmanship designed to concentrate the handling of decedents' and trust estates in their hands.

"We know that these 'salesmen' are not educated in the law of wills and that they usually are not grounded on the laws of trusts or of property. Yet they are accomplished 'solicitors,' with the primary object of profit. This is no time or place to dwell upon the effect of this appetite upon the interest of beneficiaries of founders, yet it may be well to point for an instant to the economic effects of the withdrawal

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NAVAL HOLIDAY ADVANTAGES WIN ADDED EMPHASIS

Administration Support of Plan Stirs Profound Interest in Capital

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—News that the Administration looks favorably upon a "naval moratorium" was received here with the most profound interest.

While it is unlikely that the United States will take the initiative in calling such a naval holiday, the announcement that the State Department had studied the whole question carefully, and that it sees valuable advantages in the step, was taken here as meaning that a new phase in the program of armament limitation may have opened.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the matter of the world economic depression once more had been linked with the whole question of armament reduction. One of the major advantages discerned by the Administration in such a holiday, it was declared, would be the immediate economic and budgetary relief which would flow from the step.

An entirely new light also was thrown on that treaty by the State Department's declaration that if any "holiday" does occur the time of its duration should be added to the other end of the London naval treaty. In other words, if the proposal of Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho for a five-year holiday were really put into effect, then the present naval treaty, instead of ending in 1936, would be extended to 1941.

These are some of the implications of the news from the State Department which caused widespread interest and careful consideration of the whole matter. Strong belief was expressed, taking the form of positive statements in some quarters, that Mr. Stimson had actually inspired the original proposal for a naval holiday, made by Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister. Under this theory, Mr. Stimson had talked the matter over with Signor Grandi on his recent visit to Italy, and now, by a prearranged plan, came out in support of the proposal which he had engineered.

Additional interest was given the whole matter because of the discussion of an extension of the debt holiday. Despite denials from the White House that the question of a longer moratorium had even been discussed, information gleaned from bankers who attended the fiscal conference here, showed that there is

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Gandhi Proposes Ban on Machinery To Help Indians

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17 — Mahatma Gandhi startled trade union leaders here yesterday when he advocated abolition of machinery as means of improving economic conditions in India. He was addressing Labor members of the House of Commons in a committee room of the House of Parliament.

Mr. Gandhi contended he was trying to wean his country away from machinery with a view to fostering handicrafts, especially spinning, among the peasants.

Asked if it was not a reactionary policy to refuse to use inventions, Mr. Gandhi replied that in India it would be disastrous to have machines employing only a few thousand workers in view of the largeness of the population.

The Mahatma considered it would be immoral of him to encourage the introduction of light machinery which would give no other occupation to villagers who worked handlooms.

Mr. Gandhi's visit to the House of Commons caused immense interest among the Labor members of Parliament and many leading economists questioned him on his economic policy. The Mahatma had to bring the session to a close at 7 o'clock to enable him to attend evening prayer, which he did within the precincts of the House where the unusual scene of a coterie of Hindus intoning their scriptures was witnessed.

Little Old Mill of the Vale of Avoca After Centuries Is Put to New Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—In the Vale of Avoca there is a little old mill which for many centuries was used for grinding corn. For the last hundred years, however, farmers have brought to it the wool from their flocks to be woven into blankets and flannels for family use.

About five years ago machine-made goods began capturing the farmers' custom, and it looked as though the little old mill would fall into disuse and decay, and the few spinners and weavers would have to discontinue their work.

Instead, however, the industry has expanded, and today is a flourishing concern, employing about 15 men and a number of girls. Some of the yarn is still spun on old-fashioned wheels and some on an old "billy," said to be one of the last of its kind in all Ireland and by the use of which it is claimed that the long staple is preserved. Dyeing is done in an open-air brick vat, the dyes being made from lichens grown on the rocks of the Wicklow Hills.

This instance is characteristic of Ireland's determination that modern methods of rationalized mass production shall not wipe out the century-old village industries and cottage drafts of the land. Not even the Shannon electrification scheme is to be allowed to do this, but it is hoped will be made in some way to aid them.

Side by side with such instances of the revival of old industries in Irish villages are today found examples of new enterprises adapted to rural conditions. There is a woodworking industry in Leixlip (County Kildare) where handmade furniture is being produced.

Distinctly up-to-date, also, are the products of a village in the Drogheda district which specializes in toys and baskets and footballs, and in Clonmel handmade hats are a local specialty. In County Wexford one may buy basketwork goods and furniture, and in Achill Island there are hand-knitted cardigans and pull-overs for sale.

Producer-Consumer Balance Urged in Proposal by Swope

Head of General Electric Company Holds Protection of Worker Important in Plan to Stabilize Industries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A plan to end depressions and set up a system of uninterrupted worker benefits through a new "constitution" for American industry, that would have for its major premises the stabilization of industry and protection against unemployment, disability and old age, was presented by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, at the annual dinner of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association here last night. Representatives of the industry present approved the plan and adopted a resolution referring it to the board of governors of the electrical association.

Mr. Swope envisaged an industrial America in successful opposition to "hard times" and unemployment, holding this was to be achieved if industry were given freedom of action from restrictive conditions through setting up a trade association within each industry, that would be supervised by a federal body, to safeguard the public from exploitation which might accompany the control of production.

Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and Mr. J. H. Trumbull, former Governor of Connecticut, and president of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, of Plainville, Conn., accorded the Swope plan highest approval in addresses before the association.

Mr. Clarence L. Collens of Cleveland, president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, presided at the dinner.

"The following plan," Mr. Swope said, "is offered as a means to correlate into a comprehensive whole the present undirected efforts of forward-looking business enterprises toward stabilization; for the further development of industry and commerce; for the protection of employees and stockholders; for the best service to the public and, in general, the best interests of society. Legislation will be required to make such a plan possible, including the probable modification of some existing laws:

"1. All industrial and commercial companies, including subsidiaries, with 50 or more employees and doing an interstate business may form a

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BRITISH SAILORS HALT ATTEMPTS AT 'RED' ACTIVITY

Men Assert Loyalty—Send Note to Admiralty—Pay Edict to Be Revised

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17—Rough handling was meted out by the men themselves to any "red" agitator who tried to make capital out of the "strike" which kept the British Atlantic fleet in the harbor from Sunday until early today, when the ships' crews returned to duty and sailed for home ports.

In a manifesto published in today's Daily Herald, the men say:

"We, the loyal subjects of His Majesty, the King, do hereby present to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty our representatives to implore them to amend the drastic cuts in pay which have been afflicted on the lowest paid men of the lower deck.

"It is evident to all concerned that this cut is a forerunner of tragedy, misery, and immorality amongst families of the lower deck, and unless guaranteed written agreement is received from the Admiralty and confirmed by Parliament, stating our pay will be revised, we are resolved to remain as one unit in refusing to sail under the new rate of pay. Men are quite agreeable to accept a cut which they consider reasonable."

Meanwhile the Admiralty has issued a statement analyzing the pay cuts and asserting that the percentage of loss to the men is less than has been alleged.

"The sailor's total emoluments," the Admiralty states, "are made up of a number of different ingredients, of which the basic or substantive pay is only one." The substantive pay has been cut 25 per cent. Other emoluments suffer only to a minor degree in respect of ration allowance. Thus, able seamen with over six years' man's service having nonsubstantive pay as gun layer, second class, and a seaman gunner, possessing one good conduct badge, if married, with two children under 14, hitherto received not merely substantive pay of 31s. 6d. weekly, but also 32s. 10½d. in other emoluments. Under the reduced scale, beginning Oct. 1, he will get 25s. 8d. substantive pay and 32s. in other emoluments.

The percentage of the reduction on the total, the statement says, works out at 10.5 instead of 25.

The Admiralty statement adds that already a quarter of the navy's personnel is on the lower scale which came into force for new recruits after 1925. It admits, however, that men who have married before reaching the age at which they are entitled to a marriage allowance will be "seriously affected." And it concludes, "it is in this direction, particularly that further investigation will proceed as early as possible."

The Cabinet had the whole question under review yesterday, and it is understood that cases of discontent at cuts in the army and police were also brought to their attention.

Chile to Execute Six

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 17 (AP)—Six leaders of the recent naval mutiny in Chile were condemned today by a court-martial to be executed.

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WORLD LOOKING FOR BUILDERS, HOPKINS SAYS

Dartmouth Head Says College Requires Too Much, Expects Too Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 17—"The time has come for the builders and the world looks for the rise of a new generation of constructive genius," Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, said today at the exercises opening the college's 163rd year.

"Dartmouth is a liberal college," Dr. Hopkins said, and "the liberal college of today is interested in fitting a man for what he shall be and it has only minor concern with what he shall do. It undertakes to give men right attitudes toward life and appreciative points of view concerning it," he said, "and it is concerned with the problem of stationing its men where they will secure true viewpoints of life as a preliminary to their participating actively in contemporary affairs."

For those who argue that this conception of the college is visionary and impractical, Dr. Hopkins called attention to the pennant-winning baseball managers who keep highly paid newcomers to the team on the bench beside them analyzing the play for their first season, so that by studying the contests, rather than playing in them, they can have greater ultimate value to the team.

"The march of events is so rapid in our time," the college president said, "that the experience of one day may be little like that of the next, and it is therefore important for the college student to observe present-day conditions against a background of the world's past experience, and this is the opportunity which the liberal college offers.

"More and more I tend to the belief that the college requires too much and expects too little. I should like to see the time come when the quantity of work requisite for a degree would be reduced but when the quality would be enhanced." But he expressed the belief that such modification of current practice must wait until a student body is ready to give convincing assurance of its understanding of the value of time and opportunity which are offered to it in college life as nowhere else in life.

"The whole problem of making the college a more effective agency for public service and a more vital contribution to the personal satisfactions of its individual students," Dr. Hopkins said, "waits upon a cooperation more complete on the part of the undergraduate body to realize the college ideal."

WORLD CONFERENCE ON SILVER DENIED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 17—Officials of the International Chamber of Commerce, at its headquarters here, have been amazed at the wide interest aroused by the announcement in the American press that an international conference on the world silver question would be held here today. One man even traveled to Paris from Denmark in the hope of being able to sit in the conference.

The announcement, however, was not entirely accurate. No international conference, in the strict sense of the term, was intended, but it was hoped that a small committee of three experts—drawn from different countries might meet unofficially.

It is hoped that the experts can get together in time to make definite recommendations to the council meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce scheduled for Oct. 23.

MEXICAN PRISONERS FREED

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio observed the Independence Day custom yesterday by pardoning 300 prisoners in federal jails. Mexico is observing the one hundred twenty-first anniversary of her declaration of independence.

BRITISH PARTIES PLAN TARIFFS ON UNION LINES

Conservatives and Liberals Seek Agreement for Elections

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 17 — Leading members of both the Conservatives and Liberals are today negotiating an agreement to make it possible for the National Government to go to the people in November, supporting tariffs.

Failing such understanding, there is the possibility which, however, is generally deplored, of the Government's splitting up, and an election taking place upon party lines.

The Conservatives, to avoid such a contingency, have let it be known they are prepared for an understanding with the Liberals in constituencies where an accommodation on tariffs can be secured.

Strenuous endeavors also are being made by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's followers to attract as much Labor support as possible. The Conservatives feel the demand for tariffs has become so insistent, to help restore the trade balance in the interest of the still gravely threatened pound sterling, that an attempt to bring such a system into effect cannot be delayed.

On the other hand they recognize that the Government, as presently constituted, does not possess the necessary authority for undertaking so controversial a task without a fresh mandate from the electorate.

There is reason to believe Mr. Baldwin is prepared to stand aside in favor of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, to facilitate giving a new lease to the Government.

The Liberals, however, have not made up their minds, and widely differing views prevail among them as to what proportion of their ranks would be prepared, when the push comes, to put aside free trade commitments in the present emergency.

Free traders claim they have promises from some hundreds of potential Liberal candidates to oppose the Conservatives upon the tariff issue. The Times, on the other hand, today gives publicity to a statement that more than half the Liberal members of Parliament have "put their free trade views into cold storage."

Meanwhile rapid progress is being made with the present Government's immediate task of balancing the budget. The Commons yesterday agreed by a large majority to new taxes upon beer and tobacco. Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was also given authority to draft a bill to enable the 5-percent war loan to be converted to a lower rate of interest.

Moyle and Allen To Fly On When Weather Clears

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 17 (AP)—Turning up safely aboard a little Russian ship in the Bering Sea after having been missing nine days subsequent to their takeoff on a projected flight from Japan to Seattle, Don Moyle and Cecil A. Allen, California fliers, today radioed a call for the services of a publicity man and announced they were ready to fly some more.

The message said the fliers were ready to fly out of the Siberian area as soon as a current storm subsided. Their big monoplane, the message said, had been refueled by the Buriat and was ready for flight. It said they might start for Seattle, but added they might go back toward Tokyo.

Navarin Island is off Cape Navarin, Siberia, about 2200 miles north of Samushiro Beach, Japan, from which the fliers took off Sept. 7 on a projected 4465-mile nonstop flight to Seattle.

Tokyo Issues 'Extras'

TOKYO, Sept. 17 (AP)—Japan was happy to learn of the safety of Don Moyle and C. A. Allen, the American fliers. Most Tokyo newspapers issued extras when news of the discovery of the fliers was flashed from the United States.

Dry Cities Total 193 in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen, Den.

THERE were 193 completely "dry" municipalities in Denmark at the end of 1930, according to statistics just made available here.

Municipalities which permitted establishments where alcoholic drinks could be sold, but not served or consumed, numbered 492. In 43 the reverse was the case, while 578 municipalities permitted both kinds of establishments.

Hoover's View On War Debts Pleases Paris

Disclaimer of Move for Extension of Moratorium Allays Apprehension

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 17—Statements apparently officially inspired from Washington that President Hoover will not recommend any extensions of the one-year moratorium on war debts and reparations at present were well received here. Considerable apprehension had been aroused by persistent reports that Mr. Hoover was being urged by influential bankers to take such a step.

Frenchmen still feel that the equivalent of a disagreeable ultimatum was presented to them when Mr. Hoover made his epochal proposal on June 20. They do not wish to face another.

Even the assurance that the American Chief Executive probably would not propose any prolongation of the present debt holiday until Congress has a chance to approve the existing agreement does not entirely conciliate French opinion.

Britain's Action Lauded

Journal des Débats, alarmed by the dispatch in The Times of London yesterday from its Washington correspondent, thinks that since the absence of Congress from Washington did not prevent Mr. Hoover from making his first proposal it need not be assumed he would not again take similar action.

There is a general tendency to contrast British with German conduct in the face of the financial crisis to the detriment of the latter. Wide admiration is expressed for British determination to maintain the standing of the pound sterling, and hardly a single Frenchman doubts the fundamental soundness of British financial reforms. M. Stephane Lauzanne in Actualities lauds British frankness and courage and declares "England is surely worthy of the respect of the world."

Tariff Policy Criticized

But much as British financial policy is admired in general, the proposed increase in tariff, and especially the plan to exclude all luxury articles, has called forth much protest. About half of France's exports to England are luxury goods and their exclusion from the British market would be a serious blow to industries which are already bearing the brunt of economic conditions. Delegations of French manufacturers and exporters are urging the Government to protest against the proposed British barriers to trade.

It is possible that M. Aristide Briand's efforts at Geneva to save his European Union scheme from extinction were due in part to the belief that England, by being included in such an organization, might be led to maintain free trade, or at least low tariffs, in its commerce with continental countries.

The true fate of the European Union scheme can only be surmised from the French press. Papers friendly to M. Briand assert he has succeeded in revivifying the European Union committee at Geneva, while his opponents declare that the veteran statesman's pet scheme has been effectually consigned to oblivion.

Spain Called Republic of Workers, Liberal and Democratic, by Cortes Vote

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 17—Spain is to be "a republic of workers, liberal and democratic," when the new Constitution is approved, according to an amendment adopted by the Cortes yesterday, 170 to 152.

The amendment passed during a stormy session which emphasized the fact that the Government is composed of diverse shades of political opinion. The three Socialist Ministers and the Minister of Education, Señor Marcelino Domingo, a Radical Socialist, voted in favor, while the Minister of National Economy, Señor Nicolau Dolwer, voted against it.

President Niceto Alcala Zamora, who was not present, said he would have voted in favor, and that he did not believe in a republic of classes.

The motion that Spain be called a republic of workers was proposed by Señor Araquistain, Socialist Deputy, while the words liberal and democratic were added on the motion of Señorita Victoria Kent, Director-General of Prisons, one of Spain's two women deputies.

Señor Araquistain said the term worker applied to occupations and professions. The only degrading thing, he declared, was for anyone to live on society as a parasite.

In the opinion of many deputies the only effect of the new title would be to make Spain a butt for jokes abroad. Some also thought it would be exploited to spread the idea that Spain was drifting toward Communism.

A further stormy debate arose over the motion that the word federal be added to the title. For nearly an hour the Cortes was in a constant uproar. Finally the President succeeded in persuading the House to adjourn for the day.

Youth's Tuition Paid With Farm Products

BARBOURSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 17 (AP)—A youth who came off a farm to enroll as a student at Morris-Harvey College and who brought a two-year-old steer, five bushels of potatoes and 30 bushels of apples along with him to pay his school expenses, was a full-fledged student today.

The steer was butchered and the potatoes and apples were in the college storage bins for use in the cafeteria.

Mr. Leonard Riggleman, president, recently announced farm products would be accepted for student expenses because of economic conditions.

LEAGUE ACTS TO BUTTRESS SLAVERY LAW

Britain's Plea for Reform in Administration Wins Committee's Favor

CRUSADE ON DRUGS GETS NEARER GOAL

Treaty for Whale Protection Approved—Strict Limitation on Capture Indorsed

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 17—Constructive measures toward reform in three fields far removed from political activity—protection of vanishing whales, liberation of millions still held in slavery and limitation of opium production—were voted by League committees today.

Just such measures as these, however insignificant they appear, contribute in the mass to phases of international coöperation, which may one day outweigh political and financial combinations of the League. Certainly in the view of close students of the League, growth of such reforms, besides doing a vast amount of constructive good in the world, have built up support for the League unobtainable by any other method.

The Assembly's second committee heartily approved the international treaty, which experts have drawn up, absolutely prohibiting the slaying of certain kinds of whales and closely limiting the taking of all species.

Wholesale Slaughter of Whales

In recent years, through improvements in equipment and technique, the number of whales slaughtered annually has been growing with great speed, until during the past season the enormous total of 40,000 whales were slain. Already the so-called right whales are nearly extinct.

When the present treaty is ratified these specimens may never be taken legally. Other whales known as finbacks may be taken only under severe limitations designed to increase the species.

While these urgent regulations to prevent extinction of the monarchs of the seas were passed in one committee, another considered the British proposal for a commission to enforce antislavery measures.

Defeated in a move to obtain a permanent slavery commission the British delegation now seeks reconstitution of the temporary commission which effectively prepared for the slavery convention of 1926.

Laws Lack Authority

While slavery is illegal in practically all countries, the British feel these laws remain meaningless in many cases unless backed by energetic international authority. Their proposal has been referred to a subcommittee with every prospect of success.

Today the draft of the decree by which Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, set free his slaves this summer, reached Geneva and is published for the first time. The Emperor sends a decree of the eighth of Hamle (July 15, 1931) supplementing the laws of the twenty-third of Megabit (March 31, 1924).

By these laws no new slaves may be made and present slaves become free when their masters pass on. Previous laws freed slaves only if they had remained peaceably in their late masters' house for seven years.

The League committee expressed its congratulations to the Ethiopian King for his enlightened act. It is seriously considered that now one of the darkest spots in the slavery map of the world has been considerably lightened.

Collection of Data

The British proposal was strenuously opposed by the Portuguese delegation which has always resisted investigations and reform of alleged conditions of slavery.

The fifth League committee opened what may be a very far-reaching reform indeed by requesting League authorities to collect material for a world conference on the limitation of opium production.

Many authorities believe the nations' previous campaign against the drug traffic, while beneficial, has fallen short of its real goal by leaving the cultivation of poppy and the production of raw opium untouched. But many governments have persistently resisted regulation of production which American delegates always sponsored in Geneva meetings.

As other antidrug measures took their place in the world's public law, the time drew nearer when production itself could be touched. So what will probably become the culminating stage in the antidrug crusade started here with the order for a compilation of relevant facts.

Soviet Timber Head Placed on Trial

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP)—Mr. A. F. Kanutin, head of Sevostles, one of the largest Soviet timber trusts, was on trial with eight fellow officials of the trust in the Soviet Supreme Court today on charges of having caused a heavy loss to his organization through general mismanagement.

The trust, whose operations cover 22,000,000 acres and which employs 12,000 workers, is alleged to have lost more than 30,000,000 rubles by the close of the year 1929-1930 as a result of mismanagement.

PEGGED PRICES FAIL TO HOLD UP LAW OF DEMAND

New York Stock Exchange Head Urges Business Be Given Free Rein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—To speed business readjustment, the law of supply and demand must be given free rein, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told the Merchants' Association of New York in an address here today.

Looking back over the last decade, Mr. Whitney observed it was striking how many of the major commodities were subjected to attempts at artificial price-fixing.

"These experiments were in most cases undertaken directly in the interest of the producers, and the artificially pegged prices were therefore as a rule higher than the actual conditions of supply and demand warranted," Mr. Whitney said.

"Meanwhile, however, the cost of production was in many cases being progressively reduced by new and more efficient methods and machinery. An unnatural premium was thus placed upon increasing production, which was for the time being very pleasant and agreeable to producers. They overlooked, however, the function of prices as regulators of supply and demand, and the inevitable tendency for high prices to stimulate production.

Deceptive Price Levels

"For several years, the general levels of commodity prices presented a deceptive appearance of evenness and stability. It is true that in the normally open markets, occasional tendencies toward lower prices reflected the true condition of supply and demand. These only led to attacks on the markets themselves, and sometimes to the imposition of arbitrary restraints upon their ability to reflect the actual economic situation.

"Also, the temporary stimulation of production thus brought about was for the time being matched with an equally artificial bolstering up of consumption — especially through the extension of installment purchasing.

"But the law of supply and demand was not to be so easily circumvented. Its operation was delayed, not abolished.

"In the end, the overstimulated production overwhelmed the world's markets and precipitated a violent readjustment in commodity prices which has borne world-wide depression in its wake.

Nationalism a Factor

"During the years before the panic, there was another important kind of interference with the law of supply and demand, operating in international trade through rising tariffs, allocations of imports and exports, discriminating taxation and even embargoes. Its background was the World War, which induced almost everywhere a rising tide of nationalism.

"All over the world, there arose new and more serious obstacles to international trade, and artificial aids to the domestic producer at the expense of the consumer. The effect of this world-wide tendency was again to increase and maintain high prices in the face of basic economic conditions. Higher prices of course carried with them the dangerous tendency to curtail consumption.

"It is therefore not astonishing that in the long run a point was finally reached when the mounting volume of production could not find sufficient buyers, and that in the end commodity prices fell with a crash."

Signs in Sentiment

Of the effect the drop in prices had upon sentiment, Mr. Whitney said that whenever demand appears to be outrunning supply and prices rise, there is always someone to treat us to glowing vision of the millennium just around the corner. Whenever supply temporarily overbalances demand and prices fall, someone is always on hand to give an exaggerated impression of the difficulties ahead.

"Mass emotion of this sort is actually generated by major changes in prices, which themselves are caused by economic readjustment," Mr. Whitney said. "This explains why it is that just when optimism is at its height, danger impends, and that just when pessimism is deepest, readjustment toward more favorable conditions is already powerfully under way.

"The depression in business, and the fear complex in public opinion, then, have resulted from an economic readjustment necessitated by the previous liberties which were taken with supply and demand.

"The sooner, therefore, the policies and actions of our governments and our business enterprises can be put into harmonious accord with natural economic conditions, the more quickly this inevitable readjustment will be completed, and prosperity will return."

AIRPLANE 'GAS' TAX DECLARED LEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — South Carolina's airplane gasoline tax, under which all 'gas' sold for aerial vehicular use within the State is required to pay a stipulated revenue, has been declared constitutional by a three-judge Federal Court here.

The legality of the measure was upheld in an opinion filed in United States Court here by Judges Ernest F. Cochran, John J. Parker and J. Lyles Glenn, in the case of the Eastern Air Transport, Inc., vs. the State Tax Commission, in which the aforementioned company had requested an interlocutory injunction on the grounds that it was engaged in interstate business, did not use the highways for which the tax is collected to support, and, therefore, did not feel obligated to contribute to their maintenance.

'GAS' REVENUE RISES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A general and anticipated shrinkage was shown in revenues from various indirect taxes in South Carolina during the month of August, but a decided increase from gasoline tax over August, 1930, according to figures given out by the State Tax Commission on collections for August.

In August, 1930, the gasoline tax yielded $621,684 compared with $654,638 for the same period of this year. From January through August, 1930, this gas tax brought in $4,617,483, while in the same month in 1931 it totaled $4,735,923—or an increase this year over last through August of approximately $118,400.

BRAZILIAN MINISTERS PRESENT PAPERS

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 17 (By U. P.) — Señor Samuel Gracia, Bazilian minister to Bolivia, presented his credentials to President Salamanca, yesterday.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 17 (By U. P.) —Señor Alberto Ipanema Moreira, the new Brazilian minister to Peru, presented his credentials yesterday.

PINCHOT TO CALL EXTRA 'JOB' SESSION

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot today announced he would call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the unemployment problem.

The time for the call has not been decided, he said.

BOARD REJECTS 'SPECULATIVE' WHEAT SYSTEM

Walla Walla Proposal for Buying by Farmers Held Inconsistent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 — The Federal Farm Board cannot approve the wheat surplus control proposal known as the Walla Walla plan because it would induce speculation, it has informed the backers of the plan headed by Representative John W. Summers (R.) of Washington.

"We do not believe it is likely to work to the advantage of the wheat producers of the country or that we are justified, under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, in authorizing the Grain Stabilization Corporation to make the contracts suggested," Mr. C. B. Denman, acting chairman of the board, said of the plan in a letter to Representative Summers. The board has given extended consideration to the plan during the past week.

The Walla Walla proposal would give wheat growers throughout the United States an option to purchase wheat from the Grain Stabilization Corporation until July 1, 1932. They would be induced to curtail their own acreage of wheat plantings for the 1932 harvest to an extent equal in bushels to the amount of wheat optioned to them.

The board condemned the plan chiefly on the ground that it would involve producers in speculation whereas the agricultural marketing act directs the board to minimize speculation. "Your plan," the board told Mr. Summers, "assumes that the purchases would be consummated only in the event that the prices were such at date of delivery as to show a profit to the purchaser. Thus the vital factor in the plan would be the price on July 1, 1932. Since that price is wholly incapable of determination in advance the venture would to that extent become a speculation on the part of every producer who signs the contract."

Release into domestic markets on a given date—July 1, 1932—of the entire quantity of wheat in the corporation's hands would be inconsistent with the stabilization theory, the board believes.

LAWYER URGES NEW HAND OVER CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

from the ordinary uses of business credit of the tremendous aggregation of funds thus diverted into long periods of trust administration of principal, with the restricted field of investment which this involves."

In discussing the judicial power he said that "a strict construction of the Constitution would cast upon Congress the duty of enumerating the exceptional cases of which it (the Supreme Court) should not have appellate jurisdiction," citing the Constitution as follows:

"In all other cases, before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make."

Object to Coddling

District attorneys and criminal prosecutors from widely scattered sections of the country yesterday offered vigorous opposition to proposals made by the committee on unlawful enforcement of the law of the section on criminal law and criminology of the Bar Association, in advance of the general convention.

Two recommendations of the committee in particular drew the fire of prosecuting officers. The first read as follows:

"That no police officer or detective should be allowed to interrogate a person in custody except in the presence of the prisoner's counsel or the public defender and then only in case the prisoner says that he wishes to make a statement."

The recommendation was supported by Mr. Edgar W. Camp of Los Angeles, special counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, who explained that the suggestion was taken from the English system of criminal procedure. Any other methods, he declared, inevitably lead to the "obnoxious 'third degree'."

The chief opposition to this section was made by Mr. Eugene Stanley, District Attorney of New Orleans, who said that to interrogate criminals immediately upon their apprehension, before they have had time to think out carefully planned alibis or to communicate with their friends, was essential in the detection of crime.

The committee's proposal was killed by a vote to postpone consideration of it indefinitely.

The proposal which drew the most opposition read as follows:

"That the extortion of confessions or admission by prolonged secret examinations, by depriving the prisoner of opportunity to sleep, depriving him of food or drink, holding him incommunicado or by any of the methods of the so-called 'third degree' are abhorrent to all who value dearly purchased liberties declared in our Constitution, and are indefensible upon any ground."

Chicago Prosecutor Leads

Mr. John A. Swanson, state's attorney for Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago, attacked this provision.

"This suggestion is apparently made as a criticism of the efforts made by law-enforcing agencies all over the country to combat crime. Nobody wants the 'third degree,' but there are any number of things in this statement that look like gratuitous slaps at law-enforcement agencies."

Mr. Swanson was supported by Mr. Joseph C. Smith, prosecutor for Essex County, New Jersey.

"Since the Wickersham report was published the criminal class throughout the country has increased," he declared, "because criminals think that there is no longer any way for the law to obtain a confession. If we pass resolutions of this nature we shall give the same impression as the Wickersham report, and shall bring about the same result."

The proposal ultimately was accepted by striking out the words "by prolonged secret interrogation" and "holding him incommunicado."

The following recommendations of the committee were adopted without change:

That persons taken into custody ought to be brought before a magistrate as soon as physically practicable.

That every person taken into custody be given opportunity forthwith to employ counsel and to confer with counsel.

That every person taken into custody be permitted at reasonable hours to be visited by relatives.

That police commissioners and others in authority over the police are urged to make and enforce rules in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

That lawless methods of enforcement have a great tendency to promote crime.

Contest Federal Control

A definite step to counteract the movement toward federal control of power and light utility systems was made yesterday at the convention of the American Bar Association when Col. William J. Donovan of New York proposed that interstate exchange of electricity and gas be controlled through regional state compacts. As the most striking example of this type of regulation, he alluded to the Colorado River compact, under which all but one of seven states served by the river have solved their common problem.

Although no formal approval was given, it was voted to send copies of the address to all members of Congress, the governors of all states and members of public utility commissions. There was considerable comment to the effect that if some such plan were not adopted, government ownership of public utilities was more than a possibility. Revision of the Sherman Act and other antitrust laws to meet the needs of modern business by permitting greater coöperation within trade fields was urged by Mr. Rush C. Butler, chairman of the commerce committee of the American Bar Association, as a means toward business revival.

The most desirable way in which to overcome the restrictions of the antitrust laws, Mr. Rush said, would be the repeal of their criminal provisions, but as this was not to be expected, the next best thing would be to provide "means by and through which the criminal provisions of the statute may become inoperative in those cases in which restraint agreements voluntarily submitted to a federal agency have received advance approval."

American Bar Association Goes on Record for Repeal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—The American Bar Association today went formally on record as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The executive committee announced the results of the referendum last year as showing 13,779 members of the association as favoring repeal and 6340 opposed. The total vote of 20,119 represented 75 per cent of the association's membership. There was no discussion of the report, and prohibition was not scheduled for consideration by the convention.

A previous vote on whether a referendum should be conducted showed 14,782 in favor, and 5625 against. After that vote the referendum on the repeal was held.

BUILDING WORK PROPOSED FOR NEW YORK IDLE

Committee Condemns Any Move to Raise Relief Funds by Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—A plan for aiding the unemployed of New York City by providing them with work on city construction projects was handed to Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee by Comptroller Charles W. Berry yesterday. Mr. Berry was the head of a two-man committee on Aug. 25 to study and report on unemployment relief measures for the City of New York, the other member being Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare.

The report unqualifiedly condemns any move to raise unemployment relief funds through taxation and holds that with $191,334,775 worth of city construction projects authorized, the city can provide work for 150,000 men for a period of six months on the basis of a three-day week.

In the main the report follows closely the lines discussed by the Tammany board of strategy early this spring for the appointment of a "tsar" to bridge the gap between official approval of city building projects and the beginning of actual construction work, eliminating waste of time. The committee would leave the care of "white collar" workers and women and the providing of outdoor relief, like food and fuel, to destitute families, to private charity.

Major Recommendations

Following are some of the major recommendations contained in the report:

"That all action to approve city contracts for public works be suspended until a definite policy on the unemployment situation is determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"That the Mayor or some person or persons designated by him take up the substance of this report with the various welfare agencies or committees of New York City, to the end that there may be coöperation between the city and all such agencies along the lines suggested in the report.

"That the Mayor appoint an executive with a suitable staff whose duties will be to see that all public work for which authorizations have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is put in contract form and started as soon as possible.

"That the present method of providing emergency employment be suspended as soon as adequate arrangements can be made to replace it with contract work."

The report urges retrenchment by all city departments and far-reaching changes in methods of municipal financing so that the 1932 budget may be kept within the limits of that of 1931, which amounted to more than $620,000,000. In urging against any tax rise, the report stresses that it should be remembered that owners of real estate have not escaped the effects of the depression.

Restricted to Residents

Work on city jobs, the report says, should be restricted to men who are residents of the city, and "no laborer, workman or mechanic shall be employed who has not exercised his right of franchise in the City of New York in the two years immediately preceding such employment."

The report envisages an increase of nearly $12,000,000 in the city's expenses next year, but holds that through retrenchments in various department cuts to this amount could be made. Among the items that he would delete is that of $1,000,00 for unemployment relief.

Simultaneous with the presentation of the report, the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, of which Mr. Harvey D. Gibson is chairman, announced that it would seek to raise $12,000,000 for emergency needs occasioned by unemployment here this winter. Mr. Gibson said that this amount was agreed upon after a careful study of the needs that might confront the five boroughs. He said that the study indicated that there are now 700,000 unemployed in New York City, with close to 500,000 families "who are to some degree affected by unemployment," and that there are "thousands of heads of families who have reached the end of their resources."

Reforestation Planned For Relief of Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17—A job for every unemployed man in Westchester County and an opportunity for thousands of families to raise their own food supplies in garden plots of 25x100 feet in fertile spots along the county's parkways and in vacant county lands, are two proposals in a resolution placed yesterday before the Westchester County Park Commission by Mr. Arthur W. Lawrence, president.

The commission named Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and Mr. J. Mayhew Wainwright, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, as a committee to take the resolution under consideration and report its findings with detailed suggestions to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors.

The jobs are to be provided by reforestation on a comprehensive scale of public lands in the county. Wages proposed in the resolution would be liberal because the profits to the county in enhanced land values would be great, Mr. Lawrence said.

Thousands of fertile truck gardens could be made immediately available for families who would work them, Mr. Lawrence said, by ploughing and staking out the plots along the county parkways and in suitable sections of undeveloped park land. Transportation would be furnished the gardeners from their homes in congested areas to their improvised farms, and home again.

Crops could not be harvested until spring, Mr. Lawrence said, but it would be more satisfactory for the families of unemployed men to work now and look forward to a season of fresh vegetables than to sit idly by hoping for better times to come automatically.

The land to be reforested would be along county and state highways and such tracts as the 4000-acre Pound Ridge reservation in the northern part of the County near the Connecticut line, and the 1100-acre Blue Ridge reservation near Peekskill.

MOUNT VERNON GETS $119,542 FROM GUESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — During the year ended April 30, 1931, 478,198 persons visited Mount Vernon, paying, at the rate of 25 cents each, a total of $119,542 into the treasury of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, according to the annual report of the association.

From all sources of revenue, including donations, the association received a total of $224,811.35. At the end of the year, the report shows, a balance of $26,556.44 was left on hand, most of the remainder having been spent to keep the Washington mansion and grounds in perfect condition, and for Washington relics, documents and old furniture.

JUDGE CONDEMNS IMMUNITY GRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The practice of granting immunity to witnesses who testify against others, was scored by Judge John D. Humphreys of the Fulton County Superior Court, in charging the grand jury. "It is for the good of society that you shall never grant immunity to persons who testify against others," Judge Humphreys stated.

"All persons who commit crimes are generally criminals at heart, and you must regard testimony from a person involved in a crime himself with great caution."

'Peek-a-Boo, I See You'

PASSAMAQUODDY INDIAN BOY

Passamaquoddies but $30 Away From Being Hosts at Brockton

But for seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four mooseskins and ten and a half yards of cotton, this week the Passamaquoddies would be the hosts instead of the guests at the Brockton Fair.

These articles, the equivalent of $30, are what Massasoit received that March day in 1649, when he sold Brockton and vicinity to Myles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth. Only it wasn't called Brockton in those days. First it was known as North Parish, then North Bridgewater and finally Brockton.

As the townspeople sought a fitting name, one Mr. Ira Copeland suggested Brockton. He had heard a conductor in Canada call out that name and not only did he like the sound of it, but his fellow citizens did. Although they had already been given permission by the Legislature to call their town Standish, this name was voted down and three years later Brockton was agreed upon, after the Canadian town named for Sir Isaac Brock.

It is the golden jubilee year of Brockton as a city, and in yesterday's parade the Passamaquoddies headed the procession as it marched around the race track inside the grounds. Chief Neptune was beaming at both old friends and new, for as usual it was he who piloted the other Neptunes, Nicholases, Socabasins, Socobes from Pleasant Point, Maine, to the Brockton Fair. This year the chief was the drummer and as he sat on the platform built for the dances, he proudly sang and drummed for the victory and snake dances.

A Yaqui Indian, familiarly called Joe Eagleforth, acted as master of ceremonies, explaining the dances to the audiences and telling of the life of his people down in Mexico, where the Yaquis live. To sum up, he said: "Outdoors—no hurry—no worry—no doctors."

Chief Neptune gave the scout solo dance. As danced by him, it pictured the Indian going into the woods, hunting out old trails and making new ones, on the lookout for weather changes, and that is just what these Passamaquoddies will be doing next week. They expect to go way up into the Canadian woods. As the chief said:

"Indians feel the depression; too, their lines.

Railroad Officials Queried on Waste

How the railroads fix their freight rates, allow certain free time for holding freight on cars or in freight sheds, absorb or pass along to consignees certain handling and switching costs, was explained at the continued hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commisison at the Hotel Statler today.

The hearing is the first of several to be held throughout the country in efforts to ascertain whether railroads engage in wasteful practices, or could operate more economically. The roads have requested a 15 per cent increase in freight rates, the decision on which is expected to be made by the commission next month.

Boston & Maine officials completed their testimony today and the Maine Central Railroad officers were called to provide details as to demurrage charges, switching and handling cost and similar data on and this year people are lookers, not buyers; they have no money to buy our things."

Very philosophical about it, the Indians will ply another trade in the woods, making ax handles for the woodsmen, who are as particular in choosing an ax handle as a baseball player is in choosing his bat, and the woodsman will have none but a Passamaquoddy make his ax handle.

In the meantime until they leave the fair they enjoy giving their dances and sell as many of their baskets, moccasins and bows and arrows as they can.

Relief Taxes Urged For Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10 (AP) —Special taxes to yield $1,500,000 for unemployment relief in Rhode Island this winter, the money to be expended in towns and cities for "personal services" by the unemployed, were proposed in a message by Gov. Norman S. Case today.

The Governor favored taxes on electric light, gas and telephone bills as most equitable, although he urged consideration by the Legislature of taxes on amusements and pay rolls. He did not approve, he said, of additional taxes on gasoline or automobile registrations. He also urged no cash payments be made to unemployed, but that the necessities of life be furnished in return for work on highways, removal of snow, park improvements and other jobs.

There will be no special session of the Legislature to take care of the emergency, but the understanding is that action will be taken early in the session which opens in January. Along with his message today the Governor made public a telegram to President Hoover stating that Rhode Island would take care of its own needy, that no one within its borders would go in want, and that the plan in detail was being forwarded to the President.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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FEDERAL HELP PROPOSED FOR FAILED BANKS

Government Moves to Put $4,000,000,000 Tied-Up Assets in Circulation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Acting through the Federal Reserve System, the Government has taken steps to put back into circulation a part of the $4,000,000,000 of assets now estimated as being frozen in insolvent banks or being hoarded by owners who are fearful that banks will fail.

The proposal which it is understood, will be recommended to the consideration of the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve districts, is that immediate credits be extended to the failed banks, to enable them to put their affairs in as liquid a condition as possible as soon as they can.

The Administration believes that if successful this would prove to be one of the quickest ways of breaking down the stagnation of business in those communities where a great number of the banks have closed their doors, or where there is danger of increasing the business depression through the freezing of banking assets.

Discussed With Bankers

The plan, it is reliably learned, was discussed with bankers who were present in the capital at the meeting of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve System. The program calls for a definite effort to extend credit, first to the closed banks who are members of the Reserve System, and secondly to closed banks outside the system.

An investigation of the present system, made on a nation-wide scale, has convinced the bankers that a vast sum is now tied up by the failure of banks. It is estimated that possibly $1,500,000,000 of depositors' money is frozen in closed banks. It is estimated that another $1,500,000,000 is frozen in defaulted real estate bonds.

Finally, it is estimated that fully $800,000,000 in cash is being hoarded by those who have seen banks about them close and who believe their money is safer if buried in a stocking or hidden behind the family clock.

It is proposed that as soon as a bank fails, a federal appraisal of its assets be made, and that on the basis of this a credit of from 5 to 15 per cent be promptly extended as a first installment, against adequate security.

It is believed that this will place the management of the closed bank in a far more advantageous position to reopen. Similarly, the effect of reopening the bank will restore confidence to a degree that many of those who have hoarded their money will bring it back to banks, where it can be put into circulation.

Importance of Plan

The importance of such a plan, if it could be put into effect on any large scale, is indicated by the tremendous number of recent bank failures. In the first half of 1931 there were 684 failures involving $454,900,000 a new record. Bad management did not account for all the insolvencies, it is said, but the extreme depression, which has forced down the values of stocks, bonds, and real estate notes which were held as collateral.

The banking failures were grouped in a number of large areas, and in some of these public confidence is said to have been so shaken that hoarding on a wide scale has been indulged in. Illinois led the list with 100 banks; while agricultural states like Iowa with 49, Indiana with 45, Minnesota with 42, Missouri and Pennsylvania with 37 and Michigan with 35 followed. Of the total in the half-year period, 148 members of the Reserve system, or 21 per cent of the total, closed their doors.

Last year a record of 1345 banks were closed, involving $864,715,000 in deposits. In 10 years to last December, 6987 banks, with deposits of $2,586,388,000, failed.

At the same time an effort to reduce the high rate of mortgage foreclosures is understood to be under way, through appeals to insurance companies and other big holders of real estate that the present is a time when leniency should be extended if that is possible. The Government is expected to assist in this movement by less severe pressure on mortgages from the Farm Loan Board and the joint stock land banks.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan has suggested a special session of Congress to amend the Federal Reserve Act so that real estate mortgages may be rediscounted. He urged the special session in a letter to President Hoover, who has announced, however, that he did not plan to call Congress before its regular term in December.

Depositors to Get Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17—Depositors whose funds are made inoperative in closed banks of Minnesota will have immediate access to their money under a system of certificate issuance drafted by the Minnesota Banking Department, announced by J. N. Peyton, commissioner of banks.

Closed banks not eligible are those with "frozen" assets or whose affairs are involved in dishonesty, Mr. Peyton added. It is reported this is the first organized effort of any state banking department to assist depositors in this manner.

Bok Estate Yields. $3,609,070 in Taxes

NORRISTOWN, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—The Federal Government will collect a tax of $3,609,070 from the gross estate of $23,718,981 left by Edward W. Bok, philanthropist, on the basis of an estate tax appraisal filed yesterday.

The tax was computed on the gross estate less $2,638,722 deductible for various exemptions. Pennsylvania's share of the tax is $2,866,730.31. Maine and New York will receive normal taxs of $510 and $16.50, respectively.

Gifts totaling $3,327,211.71, which were not subject to the tax, were listed as is required by law. The money was given to friends, relatives and charities.

Among the charitable gifts listed were $834,541.91 to the American Foundation, Inc., for the famous singing tower and bird sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Fla.; $239,460.60 to the Philadelphia Orchestra, and $150,000 to Princeton University for endowment of the Woodrow Wilson professorship of literature.

No federal tax was claimed on $2,000,000 devised to the American Foundation, which sponsors most of the Bok philanthropies, but the State of Pennsylvania claimed a $20,000 levy.

GAS WELL IN ERIE COUNTY

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—A gas well with an estimated flow of 10,000,000 cubic feet a day was brought in last night on the Merrill farm in the town of Golden, Erie County.

Color Analysis Work Developed As Means of Grading Products

Miss Dorothy Nickerson Tests Bale of Cotton for Color Quality as Part of Work for Farm Department and Standards Bureau

By JANET MABIE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—If you are one to like labels for jobs you would probably call Miss Dorothy Nickerson the color analyst for the United States Department of Agriculture. She sort of see-saws between that department and the bureau of standards as a matter of fact, because both offices are interested in what she can do, which is to test commodities for color as a basis for quality gradation.

It seems, if you look at it from the standpoint of the experiments being conducted with color by Miss Nickerson, that color makes all the difference in the world between the acceptable and the unthinkable in such widely unrelated items as hay and pins, cottonseed oil, bread, tiles for roofs and potato chips and that, as the shortest and most economical avenue to producing an acceptable standard of commodity, producers are calling upon the Department of Agriculture and the bureau of standards to show them what standard colors are and how they can be achieved.

With all that women's club programs, better homes campaigns and national magazines and daily newspapers contribute to the subject of use of color in the home, there are still jobs being done in the study and application of color that you would never suspect, unless you talked with this girl. There is angel cake, for instance.

I have always accepted the rather Chinese-y white complexion of angel cake with philosophy and without question, like taxes. But I learned from Miss Nickerson with some surprise that there is a well-defined standard of excellence governing the color of angel cake, a standard that will analyze according to accepted tests.

Had No Goal

Miss Nickerson laughs, when she has the time, to find herself occupying a job at once so unheard of and so impressive in its implications. Because it is not as if she had deliberately seen a goal and worked for it. She is like the little boy who told his teacher that if she would ask the right questions he would give the answers.

Miss Nickerson fell into a job that involved working with color, and then one day she found herself suddenly faced with the offer of a job that grew partly out of her having the qualifications to fill it.

Miss Nickerson was born in Boston. She went through the common schools there, and then to a business school where she took a course in clerical work. One day the employment executive of the school shoved a slip of paper into her hand and said moodily, "You might investigate this job, but I doubt if it will be anything you like."

The job was with the Munsell Color Company; Professor Munsell had been a teacher at the Massachusetts Normal Art School and a genius in knowledge and origins of color. He had formed a company for the manufacture of color crayons and color papers for use in the schools. The job that was available with his company was the transcribing and copying of color charts, a job that took on a certain quality of excitement for Miss Nickerson as soon as she recovered her surprise over the phrase "it probably won't be anything you'll like," considering what the job was.

Went to Washington

The bureau of standards came to be a client of the company in certain work in color-imitry; and soon it became apparent that there was a larger sphere of activity for Miss Nickerson in Washington, working jointly with the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards.

I remember being at once bewildered and filled with a feeling of adventure in imagination, many years ago, by hearing a relative say, carelessly, "Oh there isn't any color in the world. Color comes from people's seeing. If people didn't live in the world there wouldn't be any color at all."

It seemed to me a silly statement. I knew there were jungles in Brazil never penetrated by man and I had heard of fabulous orchids and other flowering plants that grew there; and I could not believe that they had no color, simply because there was no one to go in there and see the color.

However, in talking about color with Miss Nickerson the whole thing bobbed up. "Color," she said, "is a sensation. It is not real." By which I took it she meant, technically, what my relative had put more clumsily, long ago.

"Color," she went on, "is simply what you see. Certain wavelengths of light, falling on certain objects, will produce a normal color."

Work Grows

Miss Nickerson said her work at the department grew gradually out of the premise that "color is the most persistent quality apparent in nature and is the strongest single influence pervading our lives from without." Then, carried to a more practical degree, it became evident that color was a strong factor in the value of commodities. A certain degree of color would make a commodity of high standard, and lack of that degree would make it inferior. And so, how to measure the color?

Not that Miss Nickerson inaugurated the measurement of color. But she had a good deal to do with establishing tables of measurement to be applied to the standardizing of color in commodities, like hay and cotton and fabrics and even bread and potato chips. And such standardizing became pretty important, making the difference between a man's being required to accept a shipment because it conformed to the standard and a man's being able to wave his hand airily and say, for some reason known only to himself, "It won't do," and not being required to tell why.

There was one thing Miss Nickerson pioneered in. There had to be a machine that would accurately do the work of measuring color in such staples as hay and cotton and silk. Certain machines had been used, but not with complete success. And so, being a smart girl, she thought out precisely what a machine, to do the job well, would have to have, and then she drew some plans for a machine she thought would do; and the plans often had to be changed because where they were adequate here, they were quite inadequate there. Finally she hit on plans that would do the job well; and so she went off to an instrument maker and he looked at the plans and said "Whew!" but managed to build the instrument so that it works perfectly, in the way it was hoped it would.

Rule Now Applied

"Until just a little while ago," Miss Nickerson said, as she backed out of the machine that leaves nothing to be seen but the back of her curly head, "there were only a few vague rules applicable to color, and almost no one knew those. You had to use color up to the point it set your teeth on edge and then conclude it was time to stop. The Greek painters lost a lot through this. People haven't been able to understand their colors because there was no guide to them and they faded anyhow, with the passing centuries.

"But now we have been able to work out color notations to definitely fix the color from the point of view of its hue, which we understand as the name of the color, its value, which is its lightness or darkness, and the chroma, which is its strength or weakness, and governs its intensity.

"My job is with color, but it hasn't anything to do with art or decoration. I test hay and wheat and cotton and other things, and then, according to the standards set up by the bureau, we can quickly grade the product."

Miss Nickerson put some hay into the container, disk shaped and about 18 inches in diameter. Then the container and the little color disks, made of varying shades of green and yellow, were whirled in conjunction and kept whirling until the hay matched to one of the disks. Simple, if you know how to do it.

A man might lose the value of his whole crop of hay because it was not up to the standard. There are ways to find out what spoils the color of hay, and ways to remedy the next crop, it seems. And such tests are not by any means limited to hay and wheat and things like that.

A manufacturer of safety pins believed his product was good but he couldn't sell any of the pins. Someone came along one day who knew about color. He looked at some cards of the pins, and it turned out that the pins were all right, but they were mounted on cards that made them look funny and people wouldn't buy them. So he changed the cards and then the pins began to sell.

SCHOOL LIST RISES IN UPPER NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17—Elimination of juvenile competition in job seeking that is expected to be an important factor in restoring balance in employment conditions in up-State New York is seen by educators in the increased enrollment in the public-school system this week. Throughout the entire section registration has eclipsed all previous records.

In some degree, the larger number of pupils in other than strictly rural districts is seen as due to the expansion of the central school idea. More especially, the increase is taken to signify the extension of the average school life as a permanent educational factor. As such, it is regarded as taking the child worker more and more out of the field as a competitor with men and women having family obligations.

COLOMBIA APPROVES ECONOMIC PROGRAM

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 17 (By U. P.)—The Economic Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved changes in the national budget effecting economies of $5,000,000 a year and producing new revenues by additional taxation.

The economies will include elimination of several administrative branches of the Government, and consolidation of a number of Colombian legations and consulates abroad. In some cases the ministers to other countries will be recalled and their places will be filled by charges d'affaires.

PROSPECTS FADE OF HOLIDAY FOR COTTON IN 1932

Long Decides to Support Any Efforts of Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 17—Prospects of a cotton holiday in Texas next year, as provided in the so-called Long plan, were apparently dissipated by the action of the House of Representatives sitting as a committee of the whole, in defeating that measure late Wednesday by a vote of 98 to 38.

The House reported favorably the committee substitute bill, providing that not more than one-third of this year's total acreage in all crops shall be planted in cotton in 1932, and 1933.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the one-third acreage reduction bill providing that not exceeding 25 per cent of the total cultivated area of the State this year shall be planted in cotton either of the two ensuing years.

It was estimated that this would reduce the acreage next year to approximately 7,500,000 acres as compared with this year's acreage of approximately 16,000,000. The one-third curtailment bill would mean, it was stated, a cotton acreage of approximately 10,000,000 acres.

Hyde Allows $5 a Bale On Cotton Held for Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Warehouse companies in the South have just been been authorized by Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to advance to cotton farmers having federal drought relief loans, $5 a bale to cover the cost of picking their crop if they wish to hold the cotton for later sale.

Under Mr. Hyde's action, the warehouses may deduct the amount of the advance from the sale price of the cotton when it is sold, and also interest on the advance, as much as necessary of the remainder to go to the Government in repayment of the loan.

The Secretary's decision affects cotton which is to be stored for later sale. He previously authorized a $5 advance a bale to cover picking costs of cotton marketed at once. The new regulation gives the same privilege to the farmer who does not wish to sell at the present market prices.

Long Alters Attitude, Decides to 'Stand Fast'

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17 (AP)—After issuing a statement today that he would repeal by proclamation within a few days the Louisiana Cotton Prohibition Act, Huey P. Long later said he had decided to "stand fast" in the event other states might wish to pass cotton relief measures.

The Governor issued the second statement after the first had been published in the New Orleans Item and sent out over press wires. He said the first statement was due to a "misunderstanding."

Governor Long said he had until Jan. 15, 1932, to repeal the statute by proclamation if other states did not concur with similar legislation and added that he was in "no hurry to do so right now."

South Carolina Senate Approves 1932 Cotton Ban

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17 (AP)—The South Carolina Senate today approved on final reading the bill to prohibit cotton growing in 1932 and ordered it sent to the House. The vote was 21 to 13.

Georgia Governor Pledges

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17 (AP)—Farmers yesterday turned what started to be an orderly discussion of the cotton problem into a march on the offices of Gov. Richard B. Russell Jr. They secured from him a promise to convene the Legislature in special session when he is informed in writing that a majority of the legislators would serve without pay. The Governor made his statement to a special committee named by the farmers who jammed the executive offices. The farmers demanded an immediate session to pass the plan of Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana for prohibition of cotton planting in 1932.

HOOVER PLAN TO GET SALVATION ARMY AID

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The Salvation Army will work in close contact with President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment during the coming winter, according to plans announced by Miss Evangeline Booth, commander-in-chief, last night, following a conference with workers in her organization from all sections of the country.

Commander Booth has issued a call for $4,000,000 in funds for her proposed relief work, basing her estimate of need on reports of the organization's relief activities during the last year when the army helped 3,000,000 persons in one way or another through its 2000 centers over the country.

RAIL STRIKE VOTED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (AP)—The national council of the Transports Union yesterday voted a strike on the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, to start Sept. 27.

LIVERPOOL PLANS WAY TO BRIGHTEN TENEMENT LIFE

City's Housing Officials Submit a Number of Recommendations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—How to clear the slums and brighten the tenements of England's industrial cities is being studied by Sir Hugo Rutherford and Mr. L. H. Keay, two of Liverpool's chief housing officials, who have recently returned from the international housing and town-planning congress, in Berlin.

They have issued a memorandum urging the Liverpool Housing Committee to adopt such improvements as:

(a) Roof drying cubicles and basement storage in tenement buildings, both of which are found to have added greatly to the tidiness and cleanliness of many of the big blocks of flats in German cities.

(b) The sort of probationary accommodation which is provided in Amsterdam for a system of social education for tenants in the period of transition from the slum to the new dwelling.

Almost all the new accommodations in the German towns visited, states the memorandum, were the tenement form of buildings of three, four and five stories, and it appeared that many people in English industrial towns likewise would prefer not to have the responsibility of a garden. The German method of planning gave an average density of 40 to the acre, with playing grounds and communal gardens, and the privacy obtainable in the best class of English flat was available.

In a particular reference to the Amsterdam educational scheme, the memorandum explains that a colony has been established for "temporary undesirable tenants," who are instructed in general cleanliness, cooking, etc. After proof of ability to take proper care of the fabric of a dwelling and make good use of the amenities provided, they are moved to houses or flats on the new estates.

"An inspection of houses occupied by such tenants," the report adds, "showed clearly how beneficial the course of training had been, and how grateful the tenants were for having been enabled to make proper use of all the benefits provided for them."

$25,000,000 ARGENTINE LOAN

The Ministry of Finance of Argentina announces receipt of an offer of a loan of $25,000,000 which will be accepted this week.

Now Ready!
BEAUTIFUL FALL HATS
Moderately Priced

SCRANTON, PA. Lackawanna Millinery 431 Lackawanna Ave.
BUFFALO, N. Y. Claremont Millinery 475 Main St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. C. E. Chappell & Sons 205 S. Salina St.
NORFOLK, VA. RICE'S, INC. 352 Granby St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. David's Peoples Store 211 E. Main St.
WORCESTER, MASS. GRACE & MERIT 4 Front St.
ALBANY, N. Y. GRACE & MERIT 21 N. Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. LA PAIX 1118 Chestnut St.
WASHINGTON, D. C. MORRISON'S 1109 F St., N. W.
BOSTON, MASS. Coleman's Fashion Shop 174 Tremont St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. GRACE & MERIT 109 Main St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Hotel Astor Chapeaux 1519 Broadway
L. M. Blumstein 230 W. 125th St.
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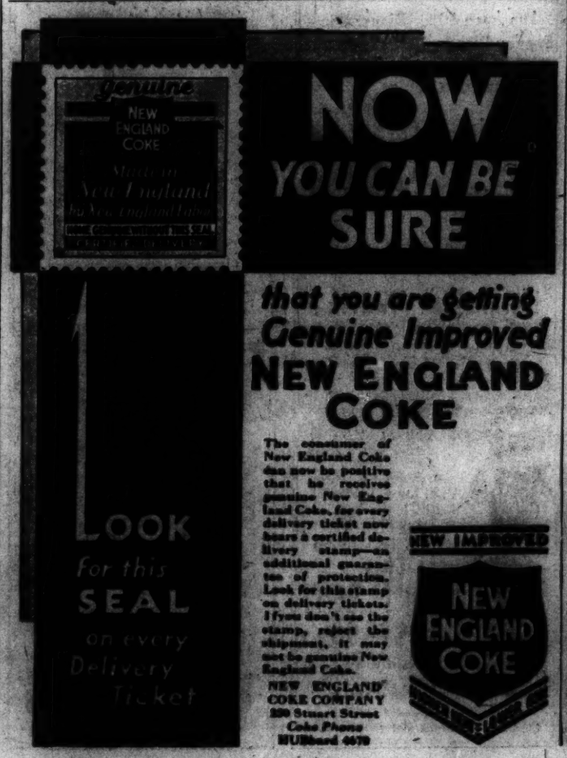
Roland 11 W. 34th St.

Not since 1921 have you been able to buy a
STETSON
for $7

1921! What a long time ago! Harding was President, the Senate was wrangling about the League of Nations, and nobody had ever heard of Charles Augustus Lindbergh! Not since those remote days has a Stetson hat sold as low as $7. But a new order of things prevails this season and Stetsons—no change in quality—are down to $7!

Mallory Hats $5.00 and $6.00
C&D Special $3.85

Charles & David
3 STORES
226 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. 28 HUNTINGTON AVE.
and NEW NORTH STATION
BOSTON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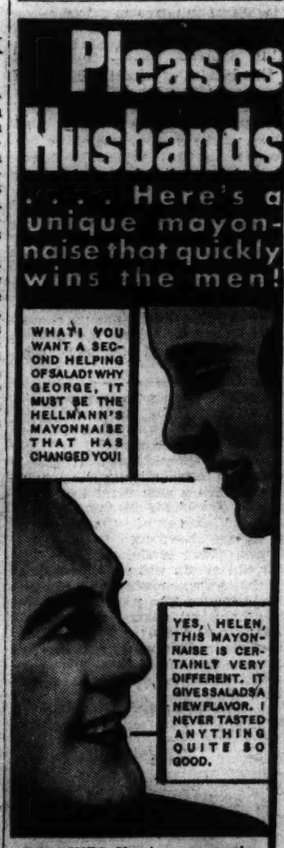
Pleases Husbands
.... Here's a unique mayonnaise that quickly wins the men!
WHAT! YOU WANT A SECOND HELPING OF SALAD? WHY GEORGE, IT MUST BE THE HELLMANN'S MAYONNAISE THAT HAS CHANGED YOU!
YES, HELEN, THIS MAYONNAISE IS CERTAINLY VERY DIFFERENT. IT GIVES SALADS A NEW FLAVOR. I NEVER TASTED ANYTHING QUITE SO GOOD.

WIVES: Here's a mayonnaise you will want to try at once . . . particularly if your husband is not enthusiastic about salads. Its appeal to men, you will agree, is extraordinary!

The reason for its unique flavor? Carefully chosen ingredients, first of all. Breakfast eggs, special salad oils, thrice strained vinegar, an unusual blend of Far East Spices. All mixed to the exact proportions of its famous old French recipe.

And then *double whipping* . . . a special scientific blending process that mixes the ingredients to a harmony of perfection. See photograph below.

Try Hellmann's Mayonnaise on the next salad that you serve your husband. If either of you feels that it does not measure up to every promise we make please take back the jar and get your money.

Get a pint or half-pint jar at your grocer's today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label.

HELLMANN'S Double Whipped MAYONNAISE

At the Sign of the Climbing Leopard
SCOTT ANNIVERSARY
"CLIMBING LEOPARD" SPECIAL
Scott uses the "Climbing Leopard" to designate a rare value!
FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY!
Nutria Lapin
Fur Coats
$97
Celebrating Our Anniversary with this extraordinary special! You will marvel at the superior workmanship, the fine quality of the fur, and the smart styling of these beautiful coats! And the price is less than $100. Only at Scott Furriers; a double saving like this! Two days only—Friday and Saturday!
YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY CASH!
Join the SCOTT UNIQUE FUR CLUB (Registered) —the only one in New England
Other fur coats $69.50 to $295 and up
$2500.00 Prize Conest—First Prize $1000 Cash
80 Other Awards—Everyone May Enter
Write or Call in to Scott Furriers for Complete Details
SCOTT Furriers
New England's Largest Fur Establishment
69 SUMMER STREET

RETAILERS TOLD TO STUDY CENSUS REPORT ON SALES

Federal Statistician Says Facts Found May Be Applied to Practical End

Closing the third annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the University Club, Boston, with a session devoted to the first retail census taken by the United States Government, the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the conference was held, ended yesterday what it described as the most successful of any of the three annual gatherings.

Those who wish to know their retailing and their sales to retailers would do well to study the mass of facts revealed in the United States Census of Distribution, Mr. R. J. McFall, chief statistician for distribution of the Department of Commerce, said. He brought the first public presentation of the general summary for the nation at large.

"Unfortunately, study will be required to apply the facts to a practical end, but is not that so in the case of all valuable information?" he asked. "The deeper the study of these facts and the greater the familiarity with them, the better they can be put to practical business use.

Comprehensive Picture

"We have for the first time a comprehensive picture of the marketing structure of the nation, differentiated on the basis of the most important cleavages and applied as far as possible to each individual community, large and small, in the nation. Such a picture should fulfill the same function for domestic commerce that our charts and lighthouses and other navigation services perform for our water shipping. Knowledge of the nation's marketing structure is necessary to achieve efficient distribution.

"Among numerous problems on which the Census of Distribution will supply helpful economic information for rural communities are: character and extent of the part played by retail stores in rural credit; type, kind and general character of retail stores available to our agricultural and rural population as compared with those available to urban dwellers; the present degree of penetration of the chains or multiple-unit stores into rural areas, for the country as a whole and in different sections; per cent of the population engaged in distributive activities within the agricultural and rural areas as a whole and particular sections thereof; relative importance of the rural market as compared with that of the larger cities.

"The census represents the first step ever taken to meet the urgent need for information concerning marketing channels. It shows by industries: the amount of sales to wholesalers, to retailers, to users—industrial and household; amount of sales through manufacturers' own selling branches to wholesale and retail establishments and amount of sales from factories through manufacturers' agents, selling agents, brokers, commission houses, distinguished from sales by their own sales force.

Sales of $50,000,000,000

"Sales through retail stores have been found to total about $50,000,000,000, not including retail sales made by manufacturers and wholesalers nor the operations of some service establishments, frequently classed in the retail field. The food group of stores leads in volume of sales with $11,310,627,000 or 22.61 per cent of the total. The sales of country general stores, amounting to nearly $2,000,000,000, and accounting for 3.85 per cent of the total, are also possibly half food.

"The automotive group of stores sells over 19 per cent of the total trade of retail establishments or $9,546,898,000. The general merchandise group sales amount to 14.27 per cent of the total, or $7,140,515,000, without including operations of the country general stores. Department stores as we have classed them sell 8.64 per cent of the total. Closely related to the group is the apparel group with the sales of $4,315,234,000, or 8.62 per cent of the total."

The first complete report on Boston was presented by Mr. John B. Guernsey, in charge of retail distribution, United States Department of Commerce. Complete returns from Boston for the retail census indicate total net sales for the census year 1929 aggregating $672,759,543 i nthe 9972 retail stores of Boston, he said. The 1930 population is 781,188, he said. There were 66,244 full time employees, 7040 part time, and 8217 proprietors and firm members actively engaged in retail business, he stated. Of the total pay roll of $93,549,630, exclusive of salary, drawing account or other compensation to proprietors, $91,922,219 is paid to full time employees.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 The Art of Living; talk.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians: Concert Orchestra.
6:30 "Old Painter"; time; sports; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Del Castillo, organist.
7:10 Boston American "Comics" Program.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 "Cleercoal"; popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Ruth Etting, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale: "Massenet"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes; "The Speckled Band."
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 "Bob" Pierce, soloist.
11:30 NBC, Sherbo's Continentals.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Baseball scores.
5:17 Talk ;organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "The Old Sergeant."
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Nat and Bridget."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, Dynamite."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; John Charles Thomas, baritone.
10:00 A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, director; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Melody Parade"; ballads.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 Principals from "Tell a Vision," playing at Boston theater.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery's New Radio Gang, "The Young Yankees."
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry; music.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, "Rhythm Choristers"; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 WHDH Barn Dance.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 Alden Bailey, "Whispering baritone."
7:30 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Rudolph, Pratt and Sherman.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 Professional Golf Tournament summary.
6:30 Baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Columbians, Freddie Rich, director.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 "Knick-Knacks"; Ross and Macomber.
9:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
10:45 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
11:15 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up; soloists; male quartet; piano duo; orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-Cleveland, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

'MADE IN CANADA' FAIR OPENS

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16 (AP)—Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, formally opened the four-day "Made in Canada Fair," here, yesterday.

United States Census Reports Retail Sales

Following are the figures assembled by the United States census of 1930 covering retail sales in the various areas:

State	Sales per capita	Grand total net sales
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
Maine	$388.67	$ 309,934,886
New Hampshire	390.03	181,900,8[illegible]
Vermont	423.69	152,074,734
Massachusetts	494.49	2,056,867,788
Rhode Island	460.47	316,973,174
Connecticut	475.80	704,571,044
MIDDLE ATLANTIC GROUPS		
New York	574.12	7,338,632,514
New Jersey	458.12	1,851,405,393
Pennsylvania	419.42	4,036,586,807
EASTERN MIDDLE CENTRAL GROUPS		
Ohio	488.89	3,066,748,394
Indiana	379.89	1,229,294,386
Illinois	483.32	3,087,370,358
Michigan	461.97	2,235,570,882
Wisconsin	419.30	1,233,338,677
WESTERN NORTHERN CENTRAL		
Minnesota	$418.02	$1,071,787,582
Iowa	395.05	976,154,704
Missouri	410.58	1,490,146,846
North Dakota	341.94	232,810,494
South Dakota	378.36	262,148,879
Nebraska	435.16	699,630,256
Kansas	424.56	796,599,763
SOUTH ATLANTIC GROUPS		
Delaware	$416.11	$ 99,194,097
Maryland	376.23	813,815,177
Dist. of Columbia	681.65	331,873,644
Virginia	246.42	596,784,504
West Virginia	244.68	442,119,101
North Carolina	234.72	744,136,243
South Carolina	171.96	399,037,607
Georgia	212.23	617,543,956
Florida	338.92	497,601,165
EAST SOUTHERN CENTRAL		
Kentucky	$236.43	$592,008,879
Tennessee	248.36	649,857,162
Alabama	198.19	524,473,335
Mississippi	205.92	413,858,201
WEST SOUTHERN CENTRAL		
Arkansas	$221.89	$411,494,753
Louisiana	323.65	470,018,825
Oklahoma	331.33	793,869,223
Texas	356.10	2,074,164,554
MOUNTAIN GROUPS		
Colorado	$480.65	$497,852,191
Arizona	441.76	192,418,746
Idaho	380.81	169,471,843
Montana	446.58	340,092,195
Wyoming	449.53	101,399,360
New Mexico	285.50	120,855,221
Utah	393.90	200,041,805
Nevada	550.08	50,086,632
PACIFIC GROUP		
California	$875.73	$3,268,545,636
Oregon	482.50	486,170,647
Washington	495.29	774,340,248
U. S. GRAND TOTAL		
Total	$407.52	$50,033,850,792

RAILROADS CHARGE TRUCK LINES UNFAIR

Charging that motortruck interests are unfairly accusing railroads of subsidizing motortruck lines to put independent trucking companies out of business, counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad appeared before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday at a resumption of public hearings on the trucking situation in New England.

In reply to the railroad, Mr. Wallace H. Walker, counsel for the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, stated that sworn testimony made before the Interstate Commerce Commission proved the claims of trucking companies that railroads were controlling truck lines and threatening a price war. Attorney Walker produced evidence which he insisted was clear indication that the New England Transportation Company, a trucking organization, was a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad.

'DOWN EAST' VESSEL TO BE DESTROYED

Thousands of vacationists who have traveled "down East" on the steamer Prince George, from Boston to Yarmouth, during the last 32 years, will be unable to make another voyage on that vessel. It leaves Boston today, in tow of the tug, Charles P. Greenough, for Baltimore, to be broken up for junk.

It was built at Hull, England, in 1898 for the Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Company, and, with the Prince Arthur, comprised the fastest team of vessels operating out of Boston for many years. When the Eastern Steamship Lines purchased the Yarmouth Line, the Prince George continued in the same service.

Y. W. C. A. TO OPEN WITH GALA NIGHT

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association will open its season with a gala night tomorrow, when "'Op o' Me Thumb," with a cost of Y girls will be the feature of a variety show, according to Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, secretary. The 600 odd guests will view an exhibit of handiwork made in the girls' study classes. The pool will be open to all without charge, with exhibitions of diving and swimming. Bowling, roller skating and dancing are also free to guests at this opening. A fashion show will be a feature.

VERMONT COLLECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday appointed Mr. Fred B. Thomas of Randolph, Vermont, to be Collector of Customs for District No. 2 with headquarters at St. Albans, Vt.

NEW ASHFORD REDUCES TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Sept. 17—Assessors of this second smallest town in the State, announce a tax rate of $16.50 a thousand, a reduction of $6.50 from last year. This is the first year in a long period that has found the town debt free. Total appropriations are $4064.20 and the net amount to be raised by taxation is $2403.12.

High Schools Gain In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 17—One of the outstanding educational developments in New Hampshire is the increased enrollment in senior high schools, according to statistics furnished by Mr. Charles W. Walker, assistant superintendent of schools in this city.

With 1910 as a basis, when the senior high schools were established on a three-year basis, with two years in the junior high, six years in the elementary grades, and two years in the kindergarten, the average of entrance for each five-year period up to 1930 has increased more than 150 per cent. The figures indicate that in the last five years the senior grade has increased 34 per cent and the junior high 29 per cent.

School officials point out that since 1925 little personal solicitation or urging has been required to induce students to remain in grammar schools long enough to obtain a diploma. The same also applies to the high school grades, in contradistinction to the years prior to 1910, when the percentage of entrance was much less than in the last two decades, and the percentage of those finishing the high school course was much lower than in recent years.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brockton: "Boston Day," Brockton Fair.
Plant Engineers' Club: Meeting, address, "Fire Protective Equipment," by Mr. O. W. Stewart, Associated Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French film. Continuous.
Metropolitan—"Merely Mary Ann." Continuous.
Lyric—"The Mikado." 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister." 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Eighteenth Century French Paintings, Miss Adlow, 11.
Brockton: "Governor's Day," Brockton Fair.
Hotel Statler: Meeting, Interstate Commerce Commission, Parlor A.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil, designs by Thomas A. Fox.
Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meron and Daumier. American twentieth century water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Whorf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast and others. French drawings.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street — General members' exhibition. Through Sept. 26.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Work by pupils of the A. K. Cross Art School. Through Sept. 26.
Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street — Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.
Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

BRANCH LIBRARY TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17—Construction of a new branch library in East Springfield, at a cost of $23,000, was authorized by the City Library Association yesterday afternoon. The site has been donated. Erection will be started at once and will require about three months.

CARLISLE TAXES INCREASE

CARLISLE, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—A tax rate of $34.40, the highest in the town's history and $9.90 above that of 1930, was announced yesterday by the assessors. Increased appropriations and a decrease in receipts from the state income tax were given as the chief reasons for the jump.

TRIO OF CITIES SEEKING 'TYPOS' '32 CONVENTION

Washington Leads in First Ballot—Asheville, N. C., Long Beach, Calif., Next

Selection of a 1932 convention city for the International Typographical Union was still undecided today when none of three cities in the running received a necessary majority of the 272 official ballots of the delegates attending the seventy-sixth convention of the union at the Hotel Bradford.

When Mr. Charles P. Howard, president, read the teller's report showing Asheville, N. C., to have 19 votes, Long Beach, Calif., 121, and Washington, D. C., 132, the Washington supporters thought their city had won, but Mr. Howard announced that a majority was lacking and another vote would be taken later.

Mr. Lee F. Harkins, a Choctaw Indian, wearing the robes of his tribe, which included a colorful feather headdress, was one of the campaigners for Long Beach. He is an official union delegate from Tulsa, Okla.

Favor Five-Day Week

In the session on resolutions yesterday it was voted to favor adoption of a five-day week in Government printing shops at Washington. The International Union, it was recommended, would present a bill to Congress, urging this action. Another resolution seeking to bar new printers from membership in the union, and to restrict apprentices, was rejected. More than an hour was taken up in debate of the resolution, which was based on the premise that the unemployment situation would be relieved by refusing to admit new printers into the union.

The possibility of setting up printing shops in federal prisons, where prisoners would do printing for the Department of Justice, was described by Mr. John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mr. Haggerty said that he had been discussing the plan with Mr. Sanford Bates, superintendent of federal prisons. The speaker said that Mr. Bates was strongly against idle time in prisons and that he believed prisoners should "earn their keep."

A resolution seeking to hold the convention every two years was lost.

More than 200 women visitors to the convention were guests of the Boston Women's Auxiliary at a luncheon yesterday.

AMHERST LIBRARY HOLDS FOUNDER'S DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 17—The Jones Library, which combines the functions of a community center with the distribution of books, celebrated last night the completion of 10 years' service with a Founder's Day program and the unveiling of a tablet to Mr. Samuel Minot Jones, whose gift to the town made the library possible.

The Rev. Charles H. Cadigan, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, and Mr. Edwin Osgood Grover, of Rollins College, participated in the program.

WOMEN PRESERVE CROPS FOR NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Sept. 17—Working coöperatively, four women's organizations have canned 1000 jars of vegetables and fruits for distribution to needy families throughout the winter.

The community project proved successful from the start. The societies coöperating were the Ste. Cecile Society, the Daughters of Isabella, the Social Science Club and the Polish Women's Club.

RALLY SPEAKERS NAMED

Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Mr. Frank Crowther, Representative from New York, and Mrs. Ellis A. Yost of Huntington, W. Va., were named yesterday as the principal speakers at the All-New England Republican rally at Springfield, Sept. 25. The rally will be under the auspices of the Republican state committees of the six New England states.

Sheep to Be Raised On Mulehead Ranch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The famous Mulehead Ranch, situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, in south-central South Dakota, has been purchased by the Black Hills Sheep Company, and will be used in experimenting on a large scale with the production of Karakul sheep.

The original stock of this species of sheep was brought from Asia and they are known as fur-bearing sheep. They are a hardy stock and easily travel 20 miles a day, and mature at least six weeks earlier than other breeds of sheep. Lambs at the age of six months usually weigh 100 pounds. It is stated that the Black Hills Sheep Company has bucks that are valued at $1000 each.

The immense ranch on which the experiments in sheep raising will be conducted contains 30,953 acres and has a Missouri River frontage of more than 14 miles. The Mulehead is considered the most famous of all the ranches in the Rosebud district of southern South Dakota.

ALGERIAN COMMERCE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—A marked improvement in Algerian trade and commerce for the second quarter of this year over the first three months is reported. Trade with both Great Britain and Germany improved during the period.

The increase in imports totaled 144,000,000 francs, while exports jumped 501,000,000 francs, as compared with the first quarter. Although for the six months' period there has been a considerable decrease from the first half of 1930, this is attributed largely to the fall in prices and the commercial balance remained the same.

CONNECTICUT'S CASH RECEIPTS DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The State of Connecticut's cash receipts have nearly doubled in a decade, according to the abstract of the State Treasurer's report made public here. It showed total receipts of $40,931,681.24 for the fiscal year ended June 30. For the year ended June 30, 1922, these receipts totaled $20,794,735.11.

The largest increase in receipts for 1930-31 was from inheritance tax payments, which jumped $1,207,653.24 from $3,619,744.15 in the 1929-30 fiscal year to $4,827,397.39 in 1930-31. Fees of the Secretary of State show a drop of more than one-third from the 1929-30 total, and are less than one-half the highest total in the decade during the 1927-28 fiscal year.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

WESTFIELD BAZAAR AIDS UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17—Under municipal sponsorship, with civic and fraternal organizations coöperating whole-heartedly, this city is conducting a four-day bazaar designed to relieve the unemployed. The project is considered unique in this section.

More than 2000 persons took part in a parade of the organizations cooperating in the bazaar last night. Mayor Louis L. Keefe formally opened the program and Mr. William J. Granfield, Representative, spoke for Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

SPRINGFIELD FIRM ADDS TO EQUIPMENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday by the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company that the machinery and equipment of the Coffin Valve Company of Squantum, Mass., acquired by the Chapman Company in May, 1930, will be moved here and manufacturing operations combined with those of the local concern.

The Coffin Company is one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of sluice gates in the world. The transfer will be completed by Oct. 1. Between 75 and 100 employees are affected.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer, probably with light showers tonight; Friday fair; moderate southwest winds, becoming northwest, Friday.

Maine: Showers tonight; Friday fair; cooler in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and probably in the south portion tonight; Friday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair; somewhat cooler in the interior.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest, and overcast, showery weather tonight; Friday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.17	Max. Sept.16		8 a.m. Sept.17	Max. Sept.16
Atlantic City	70	72	Nantucket	62	68
Bismarck	44	68	New Orleans	80	90
Boston	63	71	New York	64	78
Buffalo	74	76	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Calgary	38	..	North Platte	80	86
Charleston	74	86	Philadelphia	68	80
Chicago	74	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	98
Cincinnati	76	92	Pittsburgh	76	82
Denver	64	84	Portland, Me.	58	66
Eastport, Me.	54	64	Raleigh	80	92
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	78	98
Helena, Mont.	42	72	St. Paul	54	80
Huron, S. D.	48	82	Salt Lake City	60	80
Jacksonville	76	84	San Francisco	58	62
Kansas City	74	98	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	76
Key West	82	84	Seattle	58	64
Los Angeles	62	76	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	78	92	Washington	70	80
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	76	98
Montreal	56	64	Williston	52	66

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:04 p. m., Friday 4:42 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.

IRIGOYEN TO FACE TRIAL

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 16 (By U. P.)—Señor Hipolito Irigoyen, deposed radical president of Argentina, must stand trial for malfeasance in office before a court of the country which he ruled for many years.

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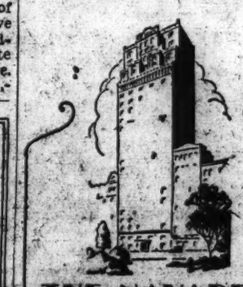
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STABILIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IS SWOPE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

trade association which shall be under the supervision of a federal body.

"2. These trade associations may outline trade practices, business ethics, methods of standard accounting and cost practices, standard forms of balance sheet and earnings statement, and may collect and distribute information on volume of business transacted, inventories of merchandise on hand, simplification and standardization of products, stabilization of prices and all matters which may arise relating to the growth and development of industry and commerce, in order to promote stabilization of employment and give the best service to the public.

"3. The public interest shall be protected by the supervision of companies and trade associations by the Federal Trade Commission or by a bureau of the Department of Commerce or by some federal supervisory body specially constituted.

Standard Book Systems

"4. All companies within the scope of this plan shall be required to adopt standard accounting and cost systems and standardized forms of balance sheet and earnings statement. These systems and forms may differ for the different industries, but will follow a uniform plan for each industry as adopted by the trade association and approved by the federal supervisory body.

"5. All companies with participants or stockholders numbering 25 or more and living in more than one state shall send to its participants or stockholders and to the supervisory body at least once each quarter a statement of their business and earnings in the prescribed form. At least once each year they shall send to the participants or stockholders and to the supervisory body a complete balance sheet and earnings statement in the prescribed form. In this way the owners will be kept informed of the conditions of the business in such detail that there may be no criticism of irregularity or infrequency of statements or methods of presentation.

"6. The federal supervisory body shall coöperate with the Internal Revenue Department and the trade associations in developing for each industry standardized forms of balance sheet and income statement, depending upon the character of the business, for the purpose of reconciling methods of reporting assets and income with the basis of values and income calculated for federal tax purposes.

"7 All of the companies of the character described herein may immediately adopt the provisions of this plan, but shall be required to do so within three years, unless the time is extended by the federal supervisory body. Similar companies formed after the plan becomes effective may come in at once, but shall be required to come in before the expiration of three years from the date of their organization, unless the time is extended by the federal supervisory body."

Insurance Plans

The eighth point of Mr. Swope's proposed plan consisted of recommendations for:

1. "A workman's compensation act that would embody the best features of the laws now in force in the several states.

2. "Life and disability insurance in which all employees of companies included in the plan may, after two years of service, and shall before the expiration of five years of service, be covered. The form of the policy would be determined by the association of which the company was a member and approved by the supervisory body. The policy would belong to the employee and be retained by him and kept in full force when he changed his employment or otherwise discontinued particular service. Its face value would be for an amount approximately equal to one year's pay, but for not more than $5000 except at the employee's own cost. The cost of this insurance would be met on joint participation lines, the premium based on an age of less than 35 years. An employee taking out insurance at the age of 35 or over would pay the excess premium over the amount based upon age 35. This would remove the necessity for restriction against engaging employees or transferring them from one company to another because of advanced age, as it would place no undue burden of high premiums upon the company.

"3. An old-age pension system applicable to all employees, retirable at 70. This would be adopted by the trade associations and approved by the federal supervisory body. Workers would be eligible after two years of service and should come within its scope before the expiration of five years. This, too, is a joint participation plan in which the employee contributes a minimum of 1 per cent of his earnings, but not more than $50 a year, the company to contribute a like amount.

"4. An unemployment insurance plan in which all employees on piece-work, hourly work, daily, weekly or monthly with normal pay of $5000 a year or less shall be covered after two years of service. It likewise provides for joint employer-employee participation, each to put aside a minimum of 1 per cent of the worker's earnings, but not more than $50 a year for the fund."

Coöperative Board

The trade associations which Mr. Swope recommends be set up within each industry would work through a general nine-member board of administration, three representing the association, three the employees of member companies and three the public. All members of the board would serve without pay save the employee representatives, who would be paid at their regular rates for the time devoted to board work. Each association would have for its general function the direction of all activities connected with employee plans and the supervision of the individual boards of administration of the member companies, made up equally of management and employee representatives.

"This plan," Mr. Swope said, "tends to put all domestic corporations of the class described on a partly for domestic business, and assures more uniform and continuous employment for the worker and the removal of fear from his mind, allowing him to devote himself whole-heartedly to his task.

"The cost of the product will include these items and will, therefore, be paid for by the users of the article or service, and not in general by members of the community who are reached by the vicarious method of the imposition of a tax. Then organized industry will be in the position that it should rightly assume of serving the public, with confidence and with the joint participation of workmen and management in the solution of these vital and far-reaching problems."

Stabilization First

Mr. Swope prefaced his plan with a declaration that "every effort should be made to stabilize industry and thereby stabilize employment, to give the worker regularity and continuity of employment, and when this is impracticable, unemployment insurance should be provided." He held that organized industry should take the lead in this, "recognizing its responsibility to its employees, to the public and to its stockholders, rather than that democratic society should act through its government."

He stressed the need of standardized reports in order that stockholders may be properly informed and declared that "production and consumption should be coördinated on a broader and more intelligent basis, thus tending to regularize employment."

Mr. Young congratulated Mr. Swope on the "definitive and daring step" he proposed. He said that, while the plan was not free from criticism, involving, as it did, "grave questions both of public and of business policy," it was the first response "to the insistent calls for industrial leadership in these disorganized times."

Young Lauds Plan

"The significance of this event tonight does not lie in the possible criticism of the plan," Mr. Young said, "but in the fact that a responsible industrial manager and the members of a great industry are ready to put to the public an offer to assume voluntarily responsibilities of vast consequence, not only in the economic but in the social field. Here is a tender of social performance by an industry, definite in terms and measurable in effect. Its spirit is that of modern business. Its design recognizes obligations to employees and to general economic stability, which have only been academically discussed before. It comes before the public with the willingness of an industry to adopt it if public opinion supports it and the necessary authority can be had to institute it.

"May I say that economic planning will contribute to a standardized and so more stable prosperity, but in the same breath may I remind you that like all other things in this world, it demands its price. A plan to be productive of quick results must be executed promptly. No one concern can make it effective. Coöperation is required by the great majority of the participants and the coercion of the rest may ultimately be necessary."

"There are three courses open to us:

"First—to do nothing. In that case, we should abandon the cry for economic planning. We should accept the advantages and disadvantages of the present system—and it has both. It is a system of intensified individualism which, because of its disordered action, necessarily brings great peaks of prosperity and valleys of depression.

Industry Responsible

"Second—to place upon industry itself the responsibility for the formulation and execution of a definite plan. This would pass the cost of protective insurances for employees to the public in the cost of the product in so far as it was not absorbed by better management. It would inevitably place on industry a high penalty for unbalanced economic conditions. Not only would capital in idleness have to be carried, but labor as well.

"Third—to acquiesce in the Government providing the means for employee protection through the power of taxation. This carries only a political, and not an economic check on such expenditures."

Mr. Robertson also congratulated Mr. Swope on his plan and stressed the need for modernization of the laws.

Mr. Trumbull, whose State, Connecticut, is a leading industrial center, characterized the Swope plan as "concrete and meritorious." He said that, while he did not regard it as perfect, "it reached down to bedrock in the problem of stabilization—the first proposal by industry to the American people to take up basic factors."

LEAGUE NEEDS UNITED STATES, RUBIO ASSERTS

Mexican President Would Bring In All Countries Still Outside

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 (AP)—Hope that the United States would enter the League of Nations and align itself with Mexico and other countries in efforts for "betterment of the world" was expressed today by President Ortiz Rubio.

In a signed article in El Nacional, organ of the official National Revolutionary Party, the President said the coöperation of the United States is necessary to obtain a "universal economic equilibrium."

Discussing Mexico's reasons for joining the League, he ignored mention of the Monroe Doctrine and said Mexico had not joined to squabble over dominations, bring up unimportant quarrels, foment divisions or make an exhibit of itself.

"We are going to Geneva to place our efforts, great or small but always serious, at the service of a betterment of the world," he said. "If Mexico has been isolated from an organization that can do so much good, providing the governments so determine, it has been for reasons not of her choosing.

"Now that we are in it, our desires are to see there also, aiding in the same noble task, the countries that still are outside—the United States, without whose coöperation it is difficult to imagine a universal economic equilibrium; Argentina, which is a factor of first order in South American relations; Brazil, which, due to its importance and magnitude, still holds a world of possibilities, and each and all of the countries which, by their own peculiar conditions, can take a very appreciable part in this collaboration."

JURIST COMMENDED FOR DRY INTEGRITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 17—The Seneca County Grand Jury, that Monday at Ovid heard Supreme Court Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of Rochester, demand state loyalty to the Federal Government on the Eighteenth Amendment, paid its respects to the jurist by resolution when it handed up its findings yesterday. The resolution warmly commended Justice Rodenbeck for "his excellent charge" and congratulated him for his stand on the integrity of the prohibition law.

Rapidan to Become Outing Retreat For Executives of the Girl Scouts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The "town hall" of President Hoover's Rapidan camp will lose its hitherto informal air for two days next week. It will then be run to the rat-a-tat of a Girl Scout executive's gavel.

For Mrs. Herbert Hoover, honorary president and long-time patroness of that organization, has invited the 23 members of its executive committee, and 23 others belonging to its board of directors, to come to the Virginia retreat for the regular monthly meeting.

Before her husband became President, Mrs. Hoover seldom missed a Girl Scout executive meeting, and when the group scheduled a gathering here for the first time since 1929, Mrs. Hoover asked them to the mountain camp.

Except that the locale chances to be the summer retreat of the President, the meeting will not be an innovation. Indeed, the Girl Scout executives, outdoor women all, have often camped together.

Twenty-five women already have accepted the invitation.

The guests are scheduled to arrive at the White House Tuesday and go immediately to camp. Meetings will be held Wednesday and Thursday.

School started this week in the Hoover-built mountain schoolhouse a few miles from the camp, and the 26 pupils of Miss Christine Best are said to be expecting the Girl Scout executive to call.

Mrs. Frederick Edey is president of the executive group, and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady is chairman of the board of directors.

Need of Playing in Crowded Streets Avoided by Bronx Recreational Center

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—In an effort to draw more children from the city streets to supervised and beneficial activity, the Park Department of the Borough of the Bronx has just announced plans for a large and well-equipped playground and recreational center at 164th and 165th Streets, between Jerome and River Avenues. The contract for the playground and a wading pool, to cost about $95,000, will be let on Sept. 22 and contruction will be started the first or second week in October.

Plans for the center embody features which recreational directors hold will be sure to attract great numbers of children.

The playground, besides being equipped with the usual swings, seesaws and other gymnastic apparatus, will have a special pavement of asphalt and ground cork, making a springy surface suitable for play. The wading pool, elliptical in shape, will be 265 feet long and 140 feet wide and may be flooded with light for ice-skaters on winter nights.

The playground will be open to children up to the age of 14 years during the daytime and to older persons in the evening.

The recreational building of the center has already been completed. It includes a large auditorium, seating 1000 persons, and has equipment for sound and silent motion pictures, a stage for dramatic productions, dressing rooms, club rooms for both boys and girls, offices, locker rooms and showers.

Examples of handicraft made this summer by children in 12 different parks in the Bronx were on exhibit for the last few days in this building.

WRECKED DISTILLERY TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 17—Coal, wood and scrap iron contained in the Waterloo Distillery, closed by the Government, will be turned over to the Rotary Club here for distribution among the needy. Under court order, the Government must destroy everything used in the manufacture of alcohol, and the large vats found in the distillery contain much firewood. About 100 tons of soft coal were found in the building. The scrap iron will be salvaged and sold for the benefit of the unemployed.

Convincing Evidence

that the Chevrolet Six costs less for gas, less for oil, less for upkeep

CHEVROLET
for Economical Transportation

In every part of the country, under every driving condition, Chevrolet owners are proving that the Chevrolet Six is the most economical car you can buy. Here are a few letters out of thousands received from owners, giving actual facts and figures. Combined with Chevrolet's low prices and many quality features, this testimony definitely points to the Chevrolet Six as the Great American Value.

Twenty beautiful models, at prices ranging from $475 to $675

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Lower cost per mile each year"

Starting with one roadster in 1926, adding 21 in 1927, our fleet of Chevrolets has grown to a total of 110 coupes. The cost of operating has been very satisfactory, each year showing a lower cost per mile.

C. C. Massie, President
Northrup, King & Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

"16,281 miles—no repair expense"

I have driven 16,281 miles and I could ask for no greater performance from my car. The engine has had no adjustments nor has the carbon been removed, and I feel confident that the car will run another 3,000 or 5,000 miles before either is needed.

F. M. Frey
John Melady & Co.
Two Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"$10.00 would cover repairs"

On the 26th of May, my Chevrolet coach was six months old; the speedometer reading was 19,031 miles. I did not keep a record on repair cost but believe a $10.00 bill would cover repairs made on my car. A car to stand up under the strain I put on it certainly has to be a real automobile.

Oliver V. Ortmeyer
Little Rock, Ark.

"Lower cost per mile"

Your slogan "For Economical Transportation" is indeed a very true one, for our Chevrolet trucks and passenger cars have given us lower operating costs per mile than we have ever had before in either type of service.

D. N. Johnson, President
Dixie Oil Corporation
Moline, Ill.

"Unusual economy"

I am especially pleased with the unusual economy, low maintenance expense and smoothness of operation.
The operating expense on the new Chevrolet is astoundingly small. Our cars average from 18 to 25 miles per gallon. The oil consumption is positively nil compared with other high speed motors.

Wm. Taggart
Greenville, Miss.

"Not one cent for repairs"

I have driven this car twenty-one thousand miles and have not had one cent of expense for mechanical repairs during that time.

W. E. Hooper
Smith Center, Kansas

"I am satisfied"

I recently completed a 4200 mile trip. I used 239 gallons of gas for an average of 18 miles per gallon, and 30 quarts of oil. I averaged better than 500 miles per day with no physical strain whatsoever.
To say that I am satisfied would be putting it mildly.

Peter J. Cantone
Tulsa, Okla.

"Powerful and economical"

I have been operating a 1930 Chevrolet for the past eight months and have found same to be a powerful car and economical to operate. I average from twenty to twenty-five miles per gallon. The fact that this is my fifth Chevrolet speaks well for my personal opinion of this make of car.

Russell T. Twiss
Seattle, Wash.

"Less than 3c per mile"

I have driven this sedan 63,000 miles and it is giving me good service yet and runs good. I have operated this car for less than three cents per mile. I never have to add any oil, and get better than 20 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

C. C. Woodruff
Creston, Iowa

"No one can ask for more"

On a trip between Syracuse and Raleigh, North Carolina, in a new Chevrolet special sedan we covered 1720 miles, using eighty-four gallons of gasoline or an average of 20.8 to the gallon. Certainly no one could ask for more in smoothness of driving, comfort, and economy of operation.

Geraldine C. Fitzgerald
Syracuse, New York

"No hooey!"

I get an average of eighteen miles per gallon of gas—and I get it. No hooey! I change oil every thousand miles without adding any to the original change. My repair bills are low—in fact, since October, 1930, the only expense I've had on my last car is valve grinding.

Leo J. Fell
"The Northwestern Mutual Man"
Yankton, S. D.

"Have had no expense"

I have 14,000 miles on my Chevrolet and as for economy I have had better than 20 miles to the gallon. Have had no expense. Performance is wonderful in the mountains as well as on the level.

Paul L. Funke
Nebraska City, Nebr.

"22 miles to the gallon"

In a little over three months, I have driven my Chevrolet coach eight thousand seven hundred miles at no expense whatever and I am getting better than twenty-two miles to the gallon. I had a 1929 coach and drove it sixty-two thousand miles with no major repairs.

John Bartholomew
Sheriff of Newton County
Kentland, Ind.

"Over 100,000 miles"

Our 1930 Chevrolet has carried, daily, over 1,000 pounds of paper over a mountain road, averaging twenty (20) miles on a gallon of gas. The brakes were relined once at past 81,000 miles. This car . . . when traded in had over 100,000 miles to its credit, never missed a single trip and was never pulled in for repairs.

Neal Logan
Bristol Pub. Corp., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

"One valve grind in 31,000 miles"

I have driven my Chevrolet Six 31,000 miles, using it every day. The total expense has been one valve grinding job, brakes relined once, and a set of tires. I might mention that I used the original tires for 25,000 miles. I have averaged better than 20 miles to the gallon.

C. M. Gortner
Rock Island, Ill.

"I was not surprised"

I recently won $75 by driving a stock Chevrolet Six 30.3 miles on a gallon of gasoline. I was not surprised at this result, because our own Chevrolet Six has been driven over 25,000 miles and still gives better than 21 miles per gallon. We have had the valves ground only once.

Mrs. L. W. Eshenshade
Mansfield, Ohio

"Between 55 and 70 m. p. h."

Hundreds of miles of mountain driving were necessary on this 2000 mile tour and not once did I change gears. I drove at 55 to 70 miles per hour, and averaged over 20 miles to a gallon of gas. I drained oil every 800 miles and it was never necessary to add oil between drainings.

Ray E. Simmons
City Comptroller
Springfield, Ill.

"Record I am proud of—"

My six-cylinder Chevrolet coupe has made a record I am proud of. Mileage, 44,084; average better than 20 miles per gallon of gasoline; 1,500 miles per change of oil with none added between times; first set of tires averaged 33,000 miles each; engine pan never removed.

F. C. Clark, President
Clarkspeed Truck Company
Pontiac, Michigan

"3c a mile for 66,000 miles"

During the first year I drove this six-cylinder Chevrolet coach 66,000 miles and during this period I kept an accurate record of costs. The average cost per mile including depreciation, repairs, tires, oil and gas was three cents per mile for the entire 66,000 miles.

Wilbur Connell
Wholesale Newspaper Distributor
Orlando, Florida

"As economical as any car could be"

I have tried out the gasoline mileage and have been able to get from twenty to twenty-one miles per gallon. I also find that I can drive a thousand miles on six quarts of oil. This shows that the Chevrolet car is as economical as any car could be to operate.

Myron H. Hale
Kenosha, Wisc.

"Spent nothing for repairs"

I have been driving one of your Chevrolet Sixes for some time, and I have been considerably impressed with the economy of operation and maintenance; as a matter of fact I have not spent any money at all for repairs. My costs of operation have been limited entirely to gas and oil.

Russell E. Gardner, Jr.
Entsheidt & Gardner
St. Louis, Mo.

MANY ENROLL IN CAMPAIGN TO BACK DRY VOTE

Allied Forces Push Through West in Three Divisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 17—More than 5000 voters in five cities have enrolled with the Allied Forces for Prohibition to fight for the dry cause since the Allied Campaigners began their transcontinental tour last week, according to Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union and chairman of the dry organization.

This enrollment, announced at the end of a three-day rally here, has given the campaigners great encouragement, as it was brought about despite heat met in the middle West and rains in New Mexico. Permanent organizations have been effected in seven cities, numbering as officers prominent men and women in each state. Many who came into the centers where these programs were being given have signed up to go back to their own localities and organize other units there.

The youth of the nation particularly has responded to this chance to declare for the Eighteenth Amendment. At Dodge City, Kan., out of the 301 young people in the audience 253 signed enrollment blanks. Altogether, 16,000 young people enrolled to work in this organization.

"The farther west we go," Dr. Poling said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the more impressed we are that the message is becoming a vital issue with the people of the United States."

Dr. Poling aroused the enthusiasm of his audience here yesterday by reiterating his belief in America and its Government.

Dr. Poling insisted that the country must look at youth and see them in a true light, "not as they have been painted by a corrupt press."

"Give them the proper kind of leadership," he demanded, "and be sure that you yourselves are giving them a good example. If you do this you may count upon it that fighting youth, courageous youth, will attain to the best ideals of life.

Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, former member of the Illinois Legislature, pointed out that the best defense is a vigorous attack and that the present intensive campaign for prohibition is a necessary move. Explaining that many of the young voters of today had never seen the evils of drinking in the days before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, he said that the move for prohibition is a never-ceasing one to maintain present laws. He stated the worst threat of the saloon was that it furnished the purchaseable vote that was "underneath all political corruption."

Way of Orderly Change Cited in Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 17—The killing of an undercover man of the prohibition department at Las Vegas yesterday, by a bootlegger, while two groups of the Allied Forces for Prohibition were holding meetings at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, aroused public indignation to such a point that dry citizens and some with wet inclinations flocked to the meetings.

Col. Raymond Robins, principal speaker here last night, told of the evolution of the country from a constitutional point of view.

"The fact that the Constitution is the people's law and that it provides for orderly and legal change and amendment makes nullification and revolution always wrong in the United States," Colonel Robins declared. In discussing the crime "wave" Colonel Robins said the country would have had it anyway.

"What is the true position for intelligent citizens regarding the policy of the Eighteenth Amendment?" he asked.

"Is it not that we should have honest enforcement for, say, a 10-year period, and then take stock and see what the actual results have been? This sound attitude is exactly the position taken in the last platform of both parties in their national conventions."

Miss Norma C. Brown, secretary of the organization, stressed the importance of organization in combatting the nullificationists. "If the American countryside can find on the sidewalks of the American city a recognition that modern urban life makes prohibition imperative, if the great world cities of this continent have yet sufficient wisdom to impose upon themselves, and sufficient grace to accept, the restraints incident to this policy, there may be born indeed a new freedom for the whole people—freedom, for yet a little while, from utter oblivion of much that we hold dear."

G. Fox & Co.
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The Complete Men's Outfitters of Hartford

New Showing of the Ever Popular
KNITTED WOOL SUITS
Two and Three Pieces
$16.50
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Introducing
Men's 2-Pants Suits
$32.50
Blues, Browns, Tans, Oxford.
Second Floor.

SAGE-ALLEN'S SEPTEMBER EVENTS
"No Mend" HOSE
$1.07 A Pair
($1.50 value)
These famous "No Mend" hose have gained their reputation on their looks and wearing qualities. They're semi-service and chiffon weights with French heels and picot tops. And all the best fall colors.
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We announce with pleasure that THE HUB is now the exclusive home in Baltimore for the famous
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STEWART'S
"Personal Service"
Offers "short cuts" to Shopping.
Call Calvert 6060!
STEWART'S—THIRD FLOOR

Yes, It Ran, in 1875

FIRST VIENNESE AUTOMOBILE Underwood
Built by Siegfried Marcus in 1875, This "Benzine Wagon" Was Said to Be Ahead of Its Time.

AUTO-GRAPHS

ACCIDENT prevention is so vital a study in all countries which feel the pulsations of motorcar traffic that no small interest is being taken in an apparatus invented by Dr. A. R. Lauer of Iowa State College, designed to help motorcar operators recognize and remedy their driving faults. Dr. Lauer claims he can ascertain the influence of different colors, designs and composition of road signs on the actions of drivers and witness their reaction to conditions of the road which should ordinarily give rise to extreme caution or skill in handling a car.

Testing the Motor Driver

Taking the test, the driver seats himself in an automobile in the laboratory with the usual steering apparatus, gear shifts and other controls to operate. About eight feet in front of him is a miniature landscape, painted on canvas, with a road winding across it interspersed with the usual railroad crossings, street intersections, hills and curves. The landscape revolves toward the driver on rollers and a toy car operates on the painted road, controlled by the mechanism attached to the car in which the test driver is seated.

The purpose is to see how well the driver maneuvers the toy auto, how he keeps on the road, obeys the signs, shifts gears and uses his horns. A machine tabulates the number of times the car is off the road, the total length of time it is off and the time required for the full trip. Inability to judge colors or to see a danger hazard quickly, recklessness, excitability and poor judgment can be detected easily. Knowing his faults as shown by the invention, the driver can make allowances for them while driving on the highways, Dr. Lauer explained. He believes all drivers of commercial vehicles should be subjected to some such sort of a test before a company intrusts its cars to their care.

* * *

White lines, used in the United States with marked success to keep motorists on their own side of the road, are coming into more common usage in Britain as a result of increased fatalities, due in a great measure, it is said, to the middle-of-the-road driver. England, however, contemplates building roads with grass centers as soon as the need for national economy passes. Although white lines are considered highly advantageous, grass centers compel the driver to keep to his own side, it is pointed out.

England Moves Against Road Hog

* * *

"Three shies a penny. Break a glass window and earn a £1 note." Crowds of people at the Birmingham Grand Fair in England, hearing these words from a sideshow tent, hurried in to make this apparently easy money, leaving even the temptations of the blaring merry-go-rounds and hoop-las to be first to engage in the usually prohibitive pastime of breaking windows. Showers of wooden balls hurtled through the air, some thrown by the community's best cricket players. But there was no satisfying crash. There was no tinkle of falling glass. The panes, marred by slight streaks, came up to the fullest expectations of the Triplex Safety Glass Company, which delighted in this unique form of advertising. But to make everyone happy, when the trick volleying was over, several plates of ordinary glass were set up and then "the fun began."

Break a Glass Window for $5?

Nonshatterable glass is now standardized by practically every British manufacturer of private motorcars, and will probably soon be compulsory on all windows on all vehicles in Britain. The Ministry of Transport has issued regulations requiring windshields to be made of safety glass in the future. All double-decked public vehicles built after Jan. 1, 1932, must have the lower front windows glazed with the nonshatterable panes.

Safety glass is celebrating its twenty-first birthday this year.

* * *

More tire and less air pressure has been the aim of tire manufacturers for years, and the effort has resulted in the development of a new type of "airwheel," a voluminous tire for motorcars and trucks by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. The cushioning effect of large volumes of air in a pillow-type tire of low-air pressure has been tested on aircraft to insure comfortable landings. Soon it is to be applied to enable the automobile to go over the roughest detour with comfort to the passengers.

More Tire—Less Pressure

First came the oversize tire, then the intermediate balloon, and finally the present balloon tire. The latest type has greater air volume than the regulation balloon tire, but requires only 10 to 20 pounds pressure, while the present tire calls for 30 to 40 pounds. The new tire offers about twice as much surface to the road as the average balloon tire, with greater traction and antiskid qualities. While the development of the new tire is said to be only in the experimental stage for use on trucks and motorcars, it is now ready for tractors.

* * *

The Bendix Aviation Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana have become associated in forming the Lubrication Corporation for the manufacturing and marketing of grease fittings for all makes of automotive and industrial machinery, grease dispensing equipment, automotive lubricants, and lubrication service. Announcement to this effect was made this week by Mr. Edward G. Seubert, president of Standard Oil, and Vincent Bendix, president of the Bendix corporation.

New and Better Greasing Sought

For more than a year experts have been at work in the Bendix laboratories perfecting and testing new types of fittings and grease guns, which are protected by patents, some of which are based on inventions made prior to 1916. The outstanding features of the new devices are greater ease in greasing under all conditions and more thorough greasing by facilitating the use of pressures higher than those previously employed. An entirely new idea in handling grease has been developed which is expected to revolutionize the greasing phase of automotive servicing.

NAVAL HOLIDAY ADVANTAGES WIN ADDED EMPHASIS

(Continued from Page 1)

tremendous pressure now being exerted to bring such an extension, whether for two or four years.

The question of international armament limitation was also generally accepted as one of the primary reasons for Mr. Hoover's reluctance to announce any move to reopen the moratorium matter at present. Mr. Hoover is represented as unwilling to disclose his hand on this vital international matter in advance of the February naval parley; with the further factor that the one-year debt holiday has not yet been ratified by Congress. It is also held that a fair test of the present moratorium would not be afforded if the European governments knew in advance that they would not be obliged to resume huge payments for reparations and debts next July.

The announcement from the State Department coincided with news from Great Britain of trouble developing within the personnel of the fleet over pay cuts. Such a situation is a vivid example, it is asserted here, of the monetary burdens imposed by warships and the savings which could be effected by armament reduction and a holiday on new construction.

Another reason advanced for the holiday was that it would offer opportunity for removal of political obstacles, solution of which the Administration believes must precede naval decreases. Stress laid upon this factor caused considerable speculation among dobservers here. Most of the political problems of Europe are of a nature which could not be solved in a few months, let alone years. A holiday long enough to reach a real solution of even a few of them, it is felt, would be much nearer in length the five-year plan proposed by Senator Borah than the shorter holiday advocated by Signor Grandi, to last from now through the coming naval conference.

Better Balanced

Comment was also directed to the assertion that the United States Navy is actually better balanced today than it was when the 1930 London naval treaty took effect. By this, it is understood to be meant that the vessels constructed and under construction have filled out gaps in the various types of vessels, so that as a fighting unit the present maritime war machine is better rounded than heretofore.

Naval charts show that the only new American construction provided for since the United States signed the treaty, are 11 destroyers, with a total tonnage increase of 16,500. Seven private shipbuilders and five navy yards submitted bids yesterday for construction of 10 35-knot destroyers. These will cost approximately $50,000,000.

A possibly significant sidelight on the naval holiday discussion relates to the manner in which the news was made known of the Administration's sympathy to the proposal. This reveals considerable eagerness by the Administration to go on record in the matter. The information was forthcoming during a regular press conference with one of the high administration spokesmen. After a series of questions had been showered on this individual it began to look as though no correspondent would inquire regarding Mr. Borah's naval holiday proposal. An aide, who stood by, softly whispered a hint to a newspaper man beside him, who promptly put the required question. As though the right button had been pushed at last, the high official straightway consulted notes written in advance on the matter, and took fully 20 minutes in making his reply. At the very outset he revealed that the Administration had studied the project for a long time.

Young Plans Tour Of Plane Routes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Taking off in a Department of Commerce airplane, Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, left yesterday for an inspection trip of the federal airways system now being established and maintained by the Department of Commerce.

Colonel Young's route will cover the airways between Washington and the west coast. His westward itinerary includes stops at Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nev., and San Francisco. After inspecting the airway facilities on the west coast, Colonel Young will return as far as Kansas City, Mo., via the mid-continent route which passes through Los Angeles, Albuquerque, N. M.; Amarillo, Tex., and Wichita, Kan.

His course then will probably take him from Kansas City down to the section of the southern transcontinental route between Fort Worth, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga. Cities on this airway include Dallas, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Jackson, Miss., and Birmingham, Ala. He will return to Washington via the Atlanta-New York route. This trip, which will require about three weeks, will be Colonel Young's eighteenth across the continent in the past four years.

FRENCH TAX INCOME EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—M. François Pietri, Minister of the Budget, told the Cabinet today that for the first five months of this fiscal year the national income from taxes surpassed the estimate by about $8,000,000.

The unforseen surplus came mainly from indirect taxes and customs, he said. In August the increase from these sources amounted to $1,760,000, and in the same period the return from the business turnover tax, hitherto not up to the budgetary provisions, showed considerable improvement.

M. Pietri said next year's budget was practically completed and would be laid before the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies very soon.

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SCOTTISH RITE ADDS $25,000 TO MEMORIAL FUND

Increases Washington Gift to $75,000—Masons to Relieve Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17—Scottish Rite Masons, closing today the 119th Convocation Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, turned homeward to the 15 states from whence they came, inspired with the work they have chosen to do, not only as a fraternity but as individual leaders in many communities, in assisting to restore happier business conditions.

The convocation brought to Detroit scores of distinguished men, many of them accompanied by their wives, and aside from the more serious work there was a long calendar of brilliant social functions.

Though there were many things of purely fraternal nature to be weighed and adjudged, the visitors spent more than the usual amount of time on national affairs pertaining to welfare and progress expressing Masonic ideals.

One of the final decisions of the Supreme Council at this meeting was to add another $25,000 to the $50,000 already given for the George Washington National Memorial, which is to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 and is now being pushed to completion at Alexandria, Va. Also they made plans to be represented at the George Washington bicentennial celebration, Feb. 22 to Thanksgiving Day of next year.

The dedication of the memorial is set for May 11, 1932, before what is expected to be the largest assemblage of Masons ever brought together by the order. Every state and national Masonic body will be represented. Mr. Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Mr. Frederic B. Stevens of Detroit, and Mr. Harry C. Walker of New York, were chosen to represent the Northern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, at the celebration.

Col. Louis A. Watres of Scranton, Pa., a member of the Supreme Council and president of the Memorial Association, explained the progress that is being made on the monument, which consists of a temple after the architecture of the Parthenon. It is being built under the auspices of the Blue Lodges of the United States.

At the closing session last night the Thirty-second Degree Masons who have been chosen for the last and highest honorary degree were announced by Mr. Stevens, Lieutenant Grand Commander. The men thus honored will receive the Thirty-third Degree at the 120th convocation. The Council does not give out the selections until after the degrees are conferred, but in the meantime deputies in the various states may announce them, if they choose.

Following is the list of names of those who received the honorary Thirty-third Degree awards for this year: Washington—Mr. Luther E. Gregory, Seattle. New Hampshire—Mr. Herbert Elmer Richardson, Manchester, Vermont—Mr. Zeno S. Waterman, St. Johnsbury; Mr. Frank L. Small, Barre. Massachusetts—Mr. Robert William Oliver, Charlestown; Mr. James Young Jr., Salem; Mr. Fred H. Rhodes, Pittsfield. Rhode Island—Mr. Wilbur Allen Scott, Providence. New York—Mr. Vace Wiley Torbert, New York City; Mr. Eugene H. Gorman, Corning; Mr. H. William Pollack, Buffalo; Mr. Edward Gillespie, Binghamton; Mr. Robert Elliott Owens, Cortland; Mr. Jacob K. Klink, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—Mr. Benjamin F. Havens, Trenton; Mr. Harry Ames Putnam, Trenton; Mr. Henry Horman Klussman, Union City; Mr. Hugh Lenox Scott, Princeton. Pennsylvania—Mr. Archibald P. Alsly, Coudersport; Mr. Sion B. Smith, Pittsburgh; Mr. Joseph J. Zimmercan, Rochester, Mr. William L. Dean, Ellwood City; Mr. J. Guy McCutcheon, Franklin; Mr Ira S. Smith, Reynoldsville; Mr. John William Kephardt, Ebensburg; Mr. William L. Heim, Kane; Mr. Robert M. Leonard, Harrisburg; Mr. Robert D. Fraser, Lemoyne; Mr. Walter W. Coy, Altoona; Mr. James Grier Quick, Bloomsburg; Mr. Samuel Franklin Keim, Bethlehem; Mr. Robert Dudley Young, Mr. Henry V. J. Valet, Mr. George N. Hardenstein and Mr. Albert C. Oehrle, Philadelphia; Mr. William Glenn McClelland, Girard; Mr. Carlton Wallace Smith and Mr. James Henry Wright, Corry; Mr. Harry D. Sollenberger and Mr. Frank M. Trexler, Allentown; Mr. Asher B. Biehn, Quakertown.

Ohio—Mr. William H. Stolzenbach, Lima; Mr. Franz Kester Hall, Shelby; Mr. James William Downer, Dayton; Mr. Charles S. Plumb, Mr. Benjamin Throop, Mr. William Eugene Jones, Columbus; Mr. Fred W. Raymond, Cambridge; Mr. Charles M. Buss, Mr. William J. W. Woolgar, Mr. Daniel R. Davies, Mr. Frank T. Kopfstein, Mr. Charles E. Kapitky, Mr. Solomon J. Monck, Cleveland.

Michigan—Mr. William B. Deyo, Mr. Jesse Drake, Detroit; Mr. Francis Homer Newton, Pontiac; Mr. Charles E. Sharp, Bay City; Robert B. Moseley, Kalamazoo; Mr. George B. Dolliver, Battle Creek; Mr. John H. Rademaker, Manistee.

Indiana—Mr. William H. Morrison, Mr. Harry Guyer Leslie, Mr. William E. Gentry, Mr. Harry C. Anderson, Mr. Vincent V. Smith, Mr. Fred I. Willis, Indianapolis; Mr. Edwin J. Lept, South Bend; Mr. Calvin E. Peterson, Decatur; Mr. John R. Brown, Marion; Mr. Thomas Albert Smith, Evansville.

Illinois—Mr. George M. Reeves, Quincy; Mr. Elton C. Armitage, Mr. William J. Williams, Mr. Joseph G. Rowley, Mr. Edward C. Millen, Mr. James G. Coyle, Chicago; Mr. Fred E. Sterling and Mr. Franklin A. Turner, Rockford; Mr. John MacQueen, Freeport; Mr. Oscar A. Muhl and Mr. Davis W. Isenhour, Bloomington; Mr. Louis A. Danner and Mr. Harry C. Luehrs, Springfield; Mr. Archie D. Manners, East St. Louis; Mr. Douglas E. Dale, Edwardsville.

Wisconsin—Mr. George J. Nash, Eau Claire; Mr. Albert L. Bents, Madison.

CHINESE MINISTRY MAY GO TO DR. SZE

NANKING, Sept. 17 (AP)—Authoritative sources disclosed today that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, was slated to become Chinese Minister to the United States, succeeding Dr. C. C. Wu, who resigned recently and joined the insurgent government at Canton.

Dr. Sze was China's envoy to Washington from 1922 until 1929. It is understood that Nanking officials already have asked Washington's approval of Dr. Sze.

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WELDER MAKES 34-FOOT BOAT READY FOR SEA

Martin Jansoone I Has Steel Frame and Is Motor Driven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Calif.—"It can't be done," professional boat builders told Mr. Martin Jansoone, a welder of this city, when he proposed to build an electrically welded, all-steel cruiser, 32 feet long.

They explained that although larger boats had been successfully built after this method, the intense heat engendered by welding would buckle the light plates which would necessarily have to be used in constructing a small craft. Numerous attempts had been made in this direction, they pointed out, but all met with failure.

Mr. Jansoone had been engaged in the welding business for more than 20 years, however, and though he had never constructed a boat before, either of steel or wood, did not believe what he had set out to do would be impossible. Procuring a set of plans, specifying an all-wood cruiser, he cleared a space in the yard back of his shop and went to work. His only tools were an electric welder and a cutting torch. The keel he made of ¼-inch T iron, and the ribs and steel channels of ⅜-inch steel.

In welding the strips of ⅛-inch steel which comprise the siding, Mr. Jansoone encountered many difficulties, but finally perfected a method to bring the strips together so that the expansion caused by the heat would not buckle the framework. At last, the hull stood complete, and there remained only the comparatively easy task of installing the woodwork and interior fittings.

A 70-horsepower motor was finally installed. The day arrived when the boat was hauled to the edge of San Francisco Bay and lowered into the water. Then came the "shakedown" cruise. Experts who accompanied the owner and builder on the initial run pronounced the boat a success.

"Martin Jansoone I," as the craft has been named, is said to be the first electrically welded, all-steel boat of its class to be built on the Pacific coast. It is made entirely of steel, the only woodwork being the deck, rail, wheelhouse, seats and other cabin fittings.

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Peace Machinery of World Costs Less Than Swiss Arms

Services of Geneva Agencies Offered as Bargain to 'Watchdogs' of Treasuries—League's 54 Members Pay Total of $5,834,123

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—That the world's peace machinery, composed of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the World Court, is the greatest bargain available to the "watchdogs" of any country's treasury, is revealed by a study of the League's present budget.

The annual armament appropriation of one of the smallest and most pacific of all nations, Switzerland, is more than three times as large as the aggregate annual budget of the League, the Labor Office and the Court.

Switzerland's 4,000,000 inhabitants will pay $19,660,000 in taxes in 1931 toward the nation's military budget. During the same year the 54 members of the League are called upon to contribute $5,834,123 for the maintenance of the League and its ramifications.

Nor will this modest sum be spent to the last penny. For invariably since the first year of its existence the actual expenditure of the League has fallen below budget estimates. The savings thus realized allowed establishment of a fund amounting to $4,276,932 at the end of 1929, which is now being utilized for the erection of an Assembly Hall and a new building to house the League Secretariat, grown beyond the capacity of its present home.

Arrearages of $2,411,682

These economies were effected despite the fact that the outstanding arrears in contributions due to the League's treasury amounted to $2,411,682 at the end of August, 1930. The largest part of this sum, namely, $1,682,423, was due from China, which still owes the League its entire share in the 1923-1928 expenses, the other reluctant payers being Peru, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Guatemala, Cuba and Salvador.

Under the present scheme of apportionment of League resources Great Britain alone shared to the extent of $580,153, or more than 10 per cent, in the 1930 budget, which amounted to $5,564,615, while the aggregate contribution of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India covered one-fifth of this allocation, or $1,160,178.

Next in importance are France and Germany, which finance the League in the same proportion. Their respective shares in 1930 were $434,877 and $445,422. They are followed by Italy and Japan, each of which paid $329,395 during the same year.

Though the financial capacities of France and Germany differ widely, their rate of contribution is identical because the present scale of allocations was adopted by the Assembly in 1925—about a year before French currency was stabilized and the present cycle of French prosperity inaugurated. This scale was to be revised in 1929, but owing to the prevailing economic instability the Assembly postponed the final adjustment until 1932.

Assessments Are Varied

Theoretically, China comes next with $259,359, but its contribution may not be collected for a long time. Spain follows with $219,263, while Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia pay slightly decreasing sums, which during the year under consideration amounted to $175,173, $158,509, $119,384 and $109,074, respectively.

The Netherlands contributes about as much as Roumania, while Switzerland, Belgium and Sweden are each rated for about $98,000. Chile, Denmark, the Irish Free State, Norway and Peru pay sums varying from $76,884 to $50,744, the remaining members of the League being responsible for even smaller contributions.

The American Government scrupulously contributes toward the expenses of League conferences attended by its representatives, and has already advised the Secretariat that it will shoulder its share of the costs entailed in the forthcoming General Disarmament Conference.

But the financial participation in League expenditure of the United States Government appears insignificant—it amounted to about $7078 in 1930—when compared with the practical interest which American voluntary organizations and private groups take in the social, economic and public health work carried on by the League.

Appreciating the competence and experience accumulated by the technical organs of the League, these organizations have come forward with generous help in many instances when there was a definite piece of work to be accomplished which the League could not afford to finance, until these aggregate unofficial American payments now equal the total payments of the leading League members.

A few figures picked out at random will speak for themselves. The list is headed by the gift of $2,000,000 presented by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., for the League Library Building and endowment fund. Ever since 1922 the Rockefeller Foundation has been contributing freely toward the research, educational and statistical work of the League health organization, which owes to the foundation's support its great independence and initiative. The present grant amounts to $723,795 for the period 1930-1934, or annually rather more than the average yearly contribution of Czechoslovakia.

The Rockefeller Foundation further allowed $40,000 for the publication of monetary and fiscal laws by the League, and $90,000 for a period of three years for the double taxation work of the League fiscal committee.

The American bureau of social hygiene financed the League's inquiry into traffic in women and children to the tune of $200,000, and the inquiry into opium cultivation in Persia to the tune of $30,000. It further contributed $5000 toward the expenses of the League's child welfare work.

In the early days of the League the American Red Cross participated in the League refugee and famine relief work to the extent of $160,000, this sum being supplemented by an anonymous gift of $10,000 from an American donor.

The American Council on Education provided the League with $9000 to carry out an investigation concerning European agencies dealing with exchanges of professors and students, while Mr. James J. Forestall established a $5000 revolving fund to facilitate printing and publication of books and pamphlets on the League.

Another anonymous American gift permitted the League to pay for the preparatory work for the conference on the reform of the calendar.

The list is by no means exhausted, and Geneva institutions—the Secretariat as well as the Labor Office—are constantly receiving offers of help from across the ocean, which show that Geneva's endeavors to bring nations closer together are watched with genuine and responsive sympathy.

300 Miles an Hour Safe, Doolittle Says

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle, who knows a thing or two about speed, declared yesterday that the modern airman who travels 300 miles an hour is a lot safer than his predecessor of 20 years ago who idled along at 30.

In a speech before the National Petroleum Association, he emphasized aviation's enormous strides, stressing particularly safety and reliability.

Increased efficiency has come too, he said, pointing out that on the recent flight on which he lowered the coast-to-coast record to 11¼ hours he got 7.7 miles per gallon of gasoline, a "consumption comparable to that of many automobiles."

"For the future it seems to me," he said, "that development will continue along the lines already started. The two primary requisites for successful air transport are speed and safety."

Japanese Crowds at Tokyo Match Smiles With the Lindberghs

WELCOME TO AMERICAN FLIERS MAKES HISTORY

Upper—Mrs. Lindbergh Leads the Way Over the Beach Boards From the Cabin of the Amphibion to Dry Land. Lower—Hundreds Surround the Official Automobile Which Carries the Visitors to Their Stopping Place in the Japanese Capital.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 15—Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh will leave Japan after receiving a spontaneous welcome, probably more enthusiastic than that ever accorded any unofficial foreigners who have visited these islands.

From the day the flying couple entered Japanese territory over the foggy wastes of the Kurile Islands to the time Colonel Lindbergh was decorated they were page-one copy in Japanese newspapers and drew vast crowds of friendly admirers every time they appeared in public.

Newspapers, ministers of the Government, publicists and plain subjects of the Emperor Hirohito went to the most extravagant lengths in praising the Americans. The Asahi (Sun) saw in them all that is best in American traditions and, in a long editorial the morning of their arrival at the naval air station at Kasumigaura, said the American people have chosen the Lindberghs as their ideals because they represent what the average American would like to be.

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Matajiro Koidzumi, attributed their success and their overwhelming popularity to their "filial piety." Mrs. Lindbergh was described by others as the ideal wife, who shares her husband's work. Her shyness and modesty, and her habit of referring all questions asked her by newspaper reporters to her husband for answer, made a tremendous impression on the Japanese, who often have chosen to picture Western women as of a domineering type and one to be guarded against.

Local Autonomy Held Aim of Canton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Loose central government, with a large degree of provincial autonomy, is the aim of the Canton rebel movement, Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the rebel government, told the press in an interview during his recent visit here.

If the movement is successful, said Mr. Chen, the new Government would maintain Nanking as the capital, but would make no effort to suppress the various war lords who control considerable areas in various parts of China.

The Minister stated that Canton financed the recent uprising of Gen. Shih Yu-san in Shantung Province, which was crushed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's Manchurian armies. He declared that General Shih had moved prematurely, disobeying the orders of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is in control of the rebel movement north of the Yangtze.

Mr. Chen, who predicted "startling changes" in Nanking during the coming winter, had come to Tokyo in disguise and under an assumed name. He had had talks with Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and other political leaders here, but had nothing to disclose as to the results.

Only questions of a general nature were discussed by Mr. Chen and Baron Shidehara during their unofficial conversations here, the Foreign Office reports.

The Japanese Government, it was said, will continue to follow a policy of strict neutrality in regard to Chinese affairs, at the same time, however, maintaining its thesis that Japan has a "special interest in China and Mongolia."

LINDBERGHS GUIDED OVER INLAND SEA

FUKUOKA, Japan, Sept. 17 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 4:01 p. m. (2:01 a. m., eastern standard time) today after a 300-mile flight from Osaka. From here they will proceed to China in continuation of their aerial vacation tour of the Orient.

They were escorted along the inland sea by a Japan Air Transport Company plane, the services of which were requested by the Colonel to avoid the possibility of crossing fortified areas. They expect to take off on the more than 600-mile flight to Nanking, capital of China, early tomorrow.

DENVER CONTROL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today gave its final approval to acquisition by the Denver and Rio Grande Western of control of the Denver and Salt Lake Railway through stock.

Louisiana Farms Increase Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—More carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped by Louisiana in 1931 than ever before in the State's history, according to Mr. B. B. Jones, Orleans parish agent of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Compiling figures from government reports, Mr. Jones found that a total of 13,425 carloads were shipped during the first six months of 1931, considerably more than in any previous year and exceeding the 1930 shipment by nearly 5000 cars.

Shipments of strawberries and mixed vegetables, green corn, onions, string beans, cabbage, beets, and white potatoes doubled this year, with great increases also reported in oranges. The only products to show decreases were sweet potatoes carrots and tomatoes.

SUDANESE ADAPT THEMSELVES TO BRITISH METHODS

Native Courts Encourage Africans to Manage Own Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Natives of the Sudan are adapting themselves enthusiastically to the policies of self-administration which the British authorities are fostering in the country.

This is the salient feature of a report on the finances, administration, and conditions of the Sudan in 1930, prepared by the Governor-General of the country, Sir John L. Maffey, who indicates that the success of the British administrative devolutionary policy and the determination with which the Sudanese are facing their economic problems offer hopeful auguries for future of the land.

On the subject of the devolutionary policy Sir John says that on the judicial side considerable progress has been made by the native courts, which have only been in existence for a few years. The courts were established to interest the natives in, and associate them with, the local management of their own affairs.

The white man's methods of settling disputes are finding much favor in the "country of the blacks," which is the Arabic translation of the name Sudan, and the courts have attained high prestige for their work. In many districts the courts are now well established, and instead of being an interesting experiment are a notable feature of native life.

With the judicial side of devolution the control of public security is closely allied, and as the natives have proved their capacity and prestige it has been possible to associate them with the maintenance of law and order.

For example, over a stretch of 200 miles of Halfa Province, only eight government policemen are employed.

Apart from the developing ability of the Sudanese to handle their own affairs there is a growing interest to equip themselves for the administrative work of the country by preparatory education.

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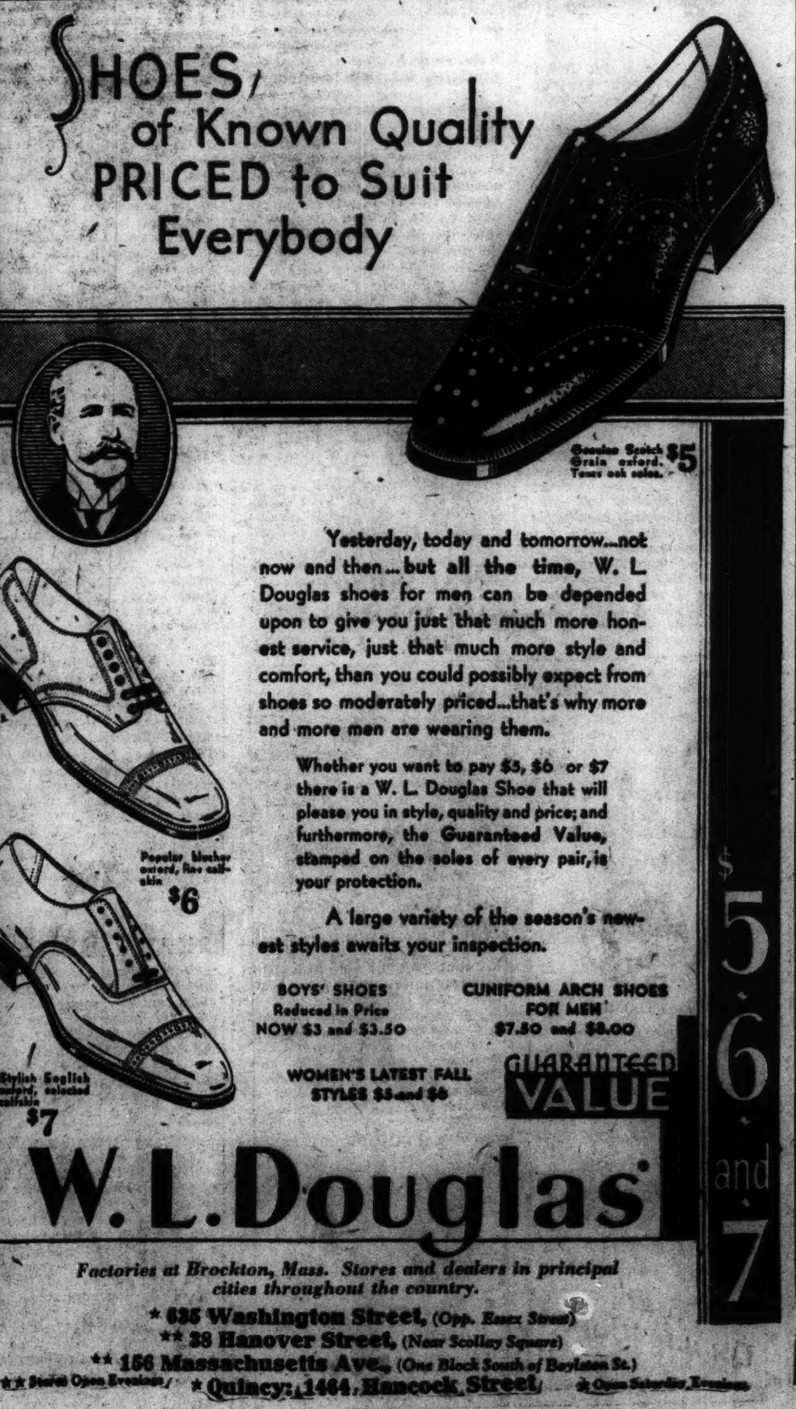

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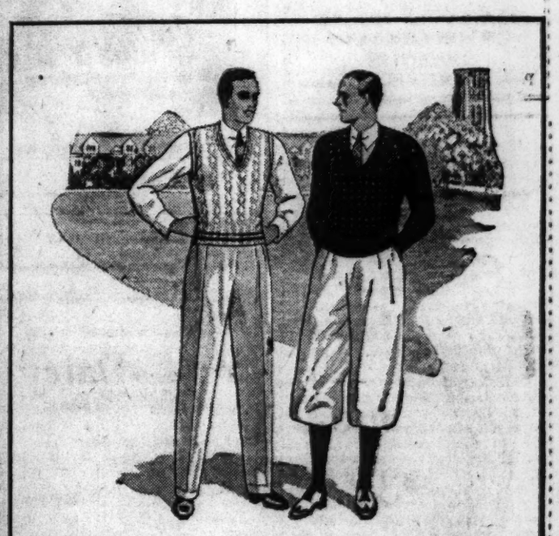

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The illustration shows two excellent examples. The man to the right is wearing the Bradley slipover No. 9053V in Porto Brown and Lemon Yellow. Its "twin stitch" construction means two thicknesses of fabric knitted together—assuring maximum warmth and minimum weight. Bright yellow threads, pulled through from the inside, form the small dot pattern. It comes in other good combinations, too, and the price is about $8.50. At the left is the sleeveless Bradley No. 90181VS in white. It is made in the famous English Cable stitch and is styled after the manner of a sweater which is invariably included in the wardrobe of every English sportsman. It comes also in other colors, and sells for about $8.50. . . . Bradley Knitting Co., Delavan, Wisconsin.

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BRADLEY

SLIP INTO A BRADLEY AND OUT-OF-DOORS

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Literary Club

[A Carlene Story]

By L. E. FLACK

Part II

OH, IT would be useless to ask them!" Audrey Craile's voice came up clearly. "They belong to some literary club that Carlene Bennet started. Haven't you noticed their essays since Miss Mathes went? They wouldn't be interested in anything so ordinary. They're just trying to make an impression, of course."

Carlene picked up her books and hurried down the hall. In assembly she took her seat, her cheeks flaming. Natalie smiled as she passed her desk, but Carlene was oblivious of everything.

Why should Audrey talk like that? Trying to make an impression, indeed!

* * *

Miss Landrom in the English room put down a theme paper with a little sigh. She had expected such wonderful experiences from this teaching. She had wondered if she had expected too much. And still, really everything was going smoothly; the pupils seemed to be doing well, but only—her mind came back abruptly to the sophomore English class. If only she had been able to make some dent in that armor of impregnability, English II.

Miss Mathes had been so enthusiastic about this class. But—but, Miss Landrom could not describe it. There was something—something wooden about them. And those essays! Oh, yes, it was obvious that they put an incredible amount of work on them. But they were so dull!

And the girls didn't take her in. She had tried to be friendly—had spoken to that sweet-looking Natalie Corbot, and tried to encourage Jane Merton—she looked such a vivacious sort, really. Even Anna and Carlene had met her advances shyly. Why—she pushed back a mop of dark curls perplexedly—why did they harp so constantly on essays, and always bring out such surprising questions.

No, there was something she couldn't fathom, something undefinable—

There was a tap at the door, and Audrey Craile stuck in her head.

"Busy, Miss Landrom?"

"Not too busy to see you. Come in." The young teacher smiled at the girl's eager face. "Is it tomorrow's assignment?"

"No," Audrey's smile dimpled her cheek. "No, it's something else. A group of us are going to start a sewing club, and we want to know if you will be our adviser."

Miss Landrom's spontaneous laugh rang out pleasantly.

"At your service, my dear—but as far as sewing is concerned, I'm afraid you have selected a very mediocre adviser. But I'll do my best," she hastened to add, "if enthusiasm will make up for lack in experience."

Audrey's eyes glowed.

"Oh, thank you, Miss Landrom. You see, we're going to make some dresses for a poor family that lives near our place. There are three little girls and—oh, they're just darling."

Miss Landrom smiled.

"All the sophomore girls?" she inquired interestedly.

"Well—no—" Audrey hesitated. Then, "Well, yes, all who will come," she decided, and a few moments later was running down the hall to report her success.

Audrey's Invitation

Carlene in the assembly was proving a geometry proposition when a soft hand touched her shoulder. She looked up into the blue eyes of Audrey Craile.

"We're starting a sewing club," Audrey's voice was low as she explained, "next Thursday after school in Miss Landrom's room, and we'd like every girl to come."

Carlene flushed as Audrey passed to the next desk. The idea! Laughing at their papers—when they had worked so hard—and then inviting her to the sewing club! Of course, she wouldn't!

But the little kiddies did need the dresses. Retaliate? Carlene winced. Why, yes, of course, she would go.

The meeting in Miss Landrom's room was, as Jane Merton described it, a huge success. The girls brought material and patterns, basted and cut. Miss Landrom's desk was cleared and the girls took turns pinning the patterns and cutting the material.

Carlene was quiet, but she worked industriously. The other members of the literary club were quiet, too. A person who actually wrote stories was in their group! Even if she wasn't stately and dignified, even if, as Jane declared, she looked like a schoolgirl, herself. Still—

"If she only would mention her stories," Natalie said wistfully.

But Miss Landrom seemed to be having difficulties of an entirely different nature.

Her gray eyes were frankly puzzled as she read over an intricate direction Audrey had brought her for explanation.

"It looks as if you should gather it by the illustration," she admitted, "but the direction doesn't say."

Carlene had come up for a spool of thread. She forgot for a moment that it was Miss Landrom who actually wrote stories; it was only someone who needed help.

"Oh, I think I know," she offered spontaneously. "No, it's not gathered," she gave a hasty glance at the directions. "It's the gore makes it ripple and look like gathers."

The teacher and Audrey turned bright faces

"Of course that's it! But it was rather perplexing."

"Yes, I know. But I've made dresses for my little sisters," Carlene explained, "and for Mrs. Marnel's little girls."

"Why, how lovely!" Miss Landrom smiled. "You'll be no end of help."

Somehow it was a delightful meeting. It was useless to try to be dignified and—well, literary with one girl after another asking "Does this mean basting?" and should she make a wider hem, and Miss Landrom smiling and helpful and asking Carlene's advice.

But the meeting lasted till six and after that there was no time for the literary club. Carlene realised next day that she had exactly half an hour in which to write her day's paper. She gave a little sigh. No quotations. There wasn't time to look them up. She—well, she'd forget about the essays and write a little informal sketch.

"Oh," Jane whispered to Carlene, as she passed her desk. "I didn't have time for anything lengthy and so I wrote just one of my old pieces," and Carlene nodded, "So did I."

An Impromptu Meeting

The English II class was a series of surprises for Miss Landrom that day, and "The best paper you have prepared, Jane," and "You're doing excellent work, Carlene," rang in their respective ears. Even Natalie and Anna flushed at her words of encouragement, and the literary club held an impromptu gathering later in the hall.

"Can you imagine!" Jane said. "Why, I didn't look up one reference, and it—"

But Natalie nodded.

"I know, but don't you think those others were rather stiff?"

"Well, maybe," Anna agreed. "But I don't like to give it up—our literary club. We've just started so nicely, and—"

It was Carlene who had an inspiration, but she only shook her head and refused to explain. Just before noon, however, she received permission to go to the English room, and her rap brought a quick response.

Miss Landrom smiled as Carlene entered, her dark eyes bright. She began impulsively, "Oh, Miss Landrom, would—would you be adviser for our literary club?"

"I'll love to, my dear. How many are there, and where do you have your meetings?"

Carlene explained. And somehow, Miss Landrom didn't smile at the earnest little tale, and when it came to the overheard conversation—of course, Carlene did not mention names—Miss Landrom, remembering Audrey's rather hesitating consent to the inclusion of the sophomore girls, had a fairly accurate understanding of the situation.

"And—and," Carlene said earnestly. "I—I've been thinking. And I believe she was right. We—we were trying to make an impression and—"

Miss Landrom put out an impulsive hand.

"So that's it, is it?" she said. "I've been wondering—but—" Then she laughed. "Why, you dears. And to think—you really did want me to tell about my little stories when I thought you were just interested in those lengthy (she omitted her own term—preposterous) essays."

"And the darlings," she wrote Miss Mathes in a long letter that evening, "they thought writing was just a series of long words and stiff phrases." Miss Mathes, when she read it, could almost hear Miss Landrom's tinkle of laughter. "But they've learned something more than English these last days.

"And your Carlene Bennet. She's a dear. She came and told me all about it—oh, I pieced some together, myself—and they're going to enlarge their literary club to include all the sophomore girls, and we're to meet every Thursday—in fact, it's joint with the sewing club, one hour for each—and now here's the best point of all—I really do believe that precious Audrey Craile and Carlene are going to be the best of friends. But it's after 11, and I simply must stop!"

* * *

Three weeks later Carlene put down a dress she had just finished with a little sigh of relief.

"Oh, isn't it darling!" Audrey came up. "Carlene, you're a genius. How did you ever think of that flower decoration?"

Carlene smiled.

"You're delivering them this evening? Mother sent some jars of fruit, so I'll walk over with you."

Jane Merton stopped on her way to Miss Landrom's desk.

"Aren't these meetings fun! Honestly I've learned more in these two weeks. When I think of our literary meetings and how we ground out those terrible themes—"

Carlene smiled. "They—they were terrible," she admitted.

Suddenly Audrey flushed.

"Yes, but you're so different from what I thought," and she stopped embarrassed.

Carlene put out her hand understandingly just as Natalie Corbot came hurrying up with bright eyes.

"Oh, girls come! Miss Landrom has just promised to tell us about her new story!"

(The End)

J. P. Nowell at the Controls of The Flying Yankee.

Riding the Rails in the Cab of The Flying Yankee

Part I

A GIANT locomotive thunders down two silver ribbons of track. Steam and smoke billow from its low black stack. The tense hand of a veteran engineer grips an open throttle. His eyes watch the glistening rails ahead. The cab of the engine rolls and rocks and shakes. Who of us has not thrilled at this picture? And what boy has not wished that someday he might ride in the cab of a big engine?

Well, my wish came true.

If you would like to come with me you, too, may share the adventure of my ride in the cab of The Flying Yankee, crack express of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The Yankee is the fastest train in New England and travels daily in a non-stop run between Boston and Portland, Maine, covering the 114.6 miles in 135 minutes.

But if we are to ride in the cab of a locomotive, we must be suitably dressed—overalls, blue jumper jacket, blue and white kerchief, a railroad cap with a visor, goggles and gloves. Of course you'll get yours in time for the trip? All right, I'll call for you tomorrow at 8.

* * *

When we arrive in the North Station, everything is a bustle of activity. A large bronze clock points to 8:30 a. m. The Flying Yankee leaves at 9:30. One hour to wait—a long time—but first we must see the man who is arranging our trip.

We take a fast elevator up into a high office building and the operator directs us to the office of Mr. Baldwin. At a glance, on our way to his room, we learn a little of what is behind that great public service—the railroads.

Men are bent busily over paper-strewn desks; charts of every description adorn the walls with pictures of large locomotives; typewriters click.

"You have a great day to go," Mr. Baldwin remarks as introductions are made. "But how about clothes? It will be pretty greasy and dirty in the cab. Oh, I see." (He had spotted our bundles with bits of blue sticking out.) "Let's go down now and meet the engineer and fireman. You can change your clothes in the Trainmaster's Office."

There we get into our overalls and jumpers. We learn more of the railroad, too, as telephones ring steadily and long pencil arms of automatic writing machines tick and jump in grasshopper fashion along a roll of wide white paper.

Everybody in the office is jovial and they are all interested in our trip. They send us off with "Have a good time," and "Don't let the engine run away with you." We smile and wave a hearty good-by.

When we reach our track Mr. Baldwin points out several other fast trains of the road.

"That is the Ambassador to Montreal," Mr. Baldwin points to the next track. "She leaves at 9 a. m." We look at our watches and it is just 8.58.

Green and Gold and Silver

"Here comes the Yankee," somebody cries, just as the cars of the Montreal express pass out of sight. One, two, three, four, five, six glossy green cars we count as The Flying Yankee curves over a trestle. And there's the engine. What a beautiful picture as she comes around that bend, her green and gold body and silver cylinder heads glistening in the sunshine.

"Would you like to see the new de luxe day coaches we have on The Flying Yankee before you board the engine?" Mr. Baldwin asks. After an inspection of the de luxe cars, which include adjustable seats, soft rugs, and all the comforts of one's own parlor, we step out upon the observation car. Easy chairs are spread over the platform for those who wish to enjoy the ride in the open. At the extreme end is a round, red illuminated sign, "The Flying Yankee."

Then back to the engine, where we stand below while Mr. Baldwin climbs up into the cab to inform the engineer and fireman that they are to have company on today's run. The fireman adjusts various valves and the engineer wipes greasy hands to prepare for the meeting.

"Come on up," Mr. Baldwin commands, and we swing up high steps into the cab.

"Glad to have you along," says the veteran engineer of The Flying Yankee, his steel eyes twinkling. Perhaps he is thinking of the first time he rode in the cab of a locomotive, 47 years ago.

We gaze with wide eyes about the cab, and the engineer shows us the throttle, air brake lever, whistle, bell, and all the other things we have always wanted to see. The fireman opens automatic doors of a monster firebox and we look into flaming masses of coal. A gauge above registers 200 pounds of steam.

"You're seat is over there," the engineer says, pointing to the fireman's side of the cab. We jump right up then to see how it feels. It is like sitting on top of the world and we impatiently await the moment of starting.

The gray engineer holds his watch. "Two minutes to go!"

"All aboard," we hear the warning yell of the conductor far down the platform.

It is a tense moment in the cab of The Flying Yankee—and for us. The engine throbs like a racehorse before the barrier. The minute hand of the engineer's watch ticks to 9:30. His hand pulls on the throttle, and we are off.

"Top arm up—top arm up—" the fireman shouts, as he sees each signal ahead is clear. The engineer answers with a "highball." (A highball is the international railroad code for a wave and an O. K. signal.)

We pass a high switch tower. Busy levermen give us the highball. We steam past the roundhouse and through the freight yards. Now we are out of the yard limits and the engineer pulls once more on the throttle. This time the Yankee leaps ahead. The fireman works hard and fast. Almost every minute he is shoveling coal into the hungry fire. He must keep the steam pressure at 200 pounds.

We wave to everybody—crossing tenders, gatemen, switch tower men and people who have come to see the Yankee fly by. Stations are a blur of brown, and 60 posts whiz by every minute.

Soon we are beyond the smoke of cities and steaming beside a turbulent river. It is a typical Yankee countryside. Grazing cows look up as the rush of the engine breaks the morning quietness.

We look across the cab to the veteran engineman. He is leaning out of the window of the cab, the throttle is gripped in his hand. His eyes watch the silver streamers of rail ahead.

Frequently he glances at various gauges and levers before him. The water gauge must be carefully watched and he must know the pressure of steam passing into the engine's cylinders. He adjusts several valves and then beckons us to come over.

"Want to blow the whistle?" he asks, smiling in an understanding way. Of course we want to blow the whistle, but we hadn't asked him, and how did he know? Hadn't we wanted to blow it for as long as we could remember?

A Not-to-Be-Forgotten Thrill

"There's the cord up there," he points, "and, when I tell you, pull it down hard—two long and two short."

We speed past a white post marked with a "W" and the engineer gives us a signal to pull the cord. We tingle all over as the long blasts ring through the air.

The man at the throttle pulls out his watch, studies it, and then reaches up to throw back the lever.

"Got to let her drift awhile. Two minutes ahead of schedule," he grins. And now the Yankee skims along quietly, compared with the pounding pulse when the throttle is open. There is more conversation in the cab when we "drift."

"Never saw this old 'en-gine' go along so easy as she does this mornin'," the grand old engineer remarks, wiping his hands with new white waste.

Again he studies his watch.

"On time now?" we ask.

"Right to the second," he smiles, proudly. "Got to open her up now though. There's upgrade ahead."

The throttle is opened once more and The Flying Yankee shoots along at a mile-a-minute clip.

"When I shut off steam again, we shall be in the limits of the Portland yards," the engineer shouts, settling back for the last 10-mile dash.

Soon the four tracks widen to six, eight, ten, then more than we can count, and we look out upon the busy yards of the Portland terminal.

C. G. M.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

The Flying Yankee's Crew. The Young Reporter Who Writes the Account of His Trip Is in the Center.

The Adventures of Waddles

I FOUND THESE SAND DUNES OUT OF PLACE DUE TO A RECENT CHANGE OF BASE.
"NOW WHAT," THOUGHT I, "HAS BROUGHT ABOUT THIS SUDDEN SHIFT?" I SOON FOUND OUT.
A SQUALL THAT SWEPT FROM SEA TO LAND SENT THINGS AWHIRL - ESPECIALLY SAND.
SO NOW YOU KNOW AND SO DO I THAT SAND DUNES CAN'T STAY PUT, AND WHY.

Mail Bag

Crewe, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

For the last six years I have been a keen reader of the Monitor. It has enabled me to gain some very interesting friends, and taught me many lessons.

I am 14 years of age and should like to correspond with boys from any country, especially parts of the British Empire. I promise to answer all letters.

My chief hobby is collecting pictures of other lands and people. I am also interested in music, cycling, reading, and essay writing. I am very fond of reading about different animals, and their ways. Some of the articles in the Monitor are very interesting. "Leaf Cradles for Bees," and "How to Keep Newts as Pets," interested me particularly. Another series of articles called "Share Your Hobbies," I found most enjoyable.

Crewe is an important railway center. The station at Crewe is one of the largest in England. There are 16 platforms, the longest being 1509 feet long. The total length of all the platforms is 11,394 feet. The whole station covers an area of about 23 acres. About 4000 men are employed in the large London, Midland, and Scottish Railway works here, where engines are made and repaired.

I should like very much to hear from anybody who could tell me about the customs and peculiarities of any of the older races, such as the Red Indians, Maoris, Chinese.

With heaps of good wishes to all Mail Baggers, —— Ivor M.

Buffalo, New York

Dear Editor:

Just recently I have become interested in the Mail Bag and have enjoyed writing letters to new friends so much. In looking through some old copies of the Monitor I came across some names from foreign countries and should greatly appreciate it if you would forward them. I am employed in a bank here in Buffalo, and as many of my friends have become interested in the Monitor, I often start to work with several copies.

In about two weeks I shall have to start the fall meetings of my Scout troop. I am a captain and have 40 girls between the ages of 10 and 15 to keep happy and progressing in their work. It is such delightful work, too — planning parties, hikes, packing baskets for poor families and making little things for the orphan kiddies.

I am interested in books, travel, postage stamps, outdoor sports, animals and nature work, and can correspond in German.

Although "over 20," I should be very pleased to hear from younger girls and of course from the "over twenties," and I promise to answer every letter that I receive.

Dorothy M. G.

Inglewood, California

Dear Editor:

A few years ago I was fortunate to have a letter of mine published in the Mail Bag section of the Monitor. Since then I have had some most interesting letters from foreign friends, among them a young man in Montevideo, Uruguay. He first wrote to me in Spanish expressing a desire to learn English. For two and one-half years we have been writing to one another. Now half of his letter is written in English. He had such strange ideas of the United States and its people gained from the motion pictures that were shown in his city. However, I have changed his mind about a few things, and now he does not believe quite everything that is shown on the screen.

I am interested in world peace. For one year I served as president of one of the largest organizations in our school, "The World Friendship Club." The federation of Southern California holds yearly meetings where a large number of representatives assemble for the election of officers, discussion of past programs, world peace and future plans.

One of my interests is play production. During my four years in high school I wrote and produced several one-acts, a revue, and took part in several major productions.

Los Angeles is busily preparing for the coming Olympics in 1932. The Coliseum in Exposition Park has been enlarged; a new swimming pool constructed; a lagoon dredged for rowing events. A village for entrants, comprised of houses typical of the various countries, is being constructed to accommodate the athletic visitors.

I should especially like correspondents interested in the theater.

Jack H.

Vienna, Austria

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. My home is in Vienna, but I am on my summer vacation in Styria (Austria). It is lovely here. The village is quite surrounded by mountains. In the middle there is a lake where one can swim and row.

Vienna is one of the loveliest towns I know. I have lived already in Neuchâtel, Zurich, Lucerne, then in Alexandria and Cairo, and now in Vienna.

I am 15 years old, and I am very fond of music and play the cello with much pleasure. I also collect stamps. As I have already been eight years in Vienna and go here to school I can correspond in German quite well. I should be very glad to corrrespond with boys who are interested to hear something about Vienna.

Many thanks to the Monitor for the interesting things it brings. I am learning a great deal from it. My love to all Mail Baggers.

Sandy R.

Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

We live at Wollongong, which is 54 miles from Sydney and which is also a health resort. Mining is carried on extensively in and about the town, and the scenery is wonderful, more especially on Bulli Pass, up which we often drive in our car. I have five sisters and one brother. I am 13 years of age, and I should like to hear from such countries as America, Germany, France, Italy, and, if possible, Russia. I am interested in music and singing.

I forgot to mention that my sister, Jean (11) and I attend the Christian Science Sunday School regularly. Ruby G.

(Thank you for the postcard, Ruby.—Ed.)

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Charlotte H. (13), Delmar, N. Y.—Interested in music, poetry, dramatics, stamps, baseball and snapshot collecting. (Thank you for sending the verses, Charlotte. Ed.)

Ewanna W. (13), Guthrie, Okla.—Especially from Japan and Hawaii.

Frances D. (16), Milwaukee, Wis.

Drusilla R. (19), Tuscon, Ariz.

Eileen L., Leeds, Yorks, England.—Interested in aviation, drawing, story writing, games and animals.

From Boys

George P. (16), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in art, aviation, wireless, stamps and sports.

Johannes D., Berlin, Germany.

Over 20

Uva H., Dayton, Wash.

Ruth G., Des Moines, Iowa.

Norma P., El Cajon, Calif.—Interested in animals and forests.

Ruth M. H., San Francisco, Calif.—Especially from harpists.

Mrs. Ella S., San Diego, Calif.—Especially from Toolesboro, Iowa.

Mr. V. P., Berlin, Germany.—Especially from university students in England and the United States. Correspond in German, English, French or Spanish.

Stephen D., Leeds, Yorks, England.—Especially from South America and the Panama Canal Zone.

Will the following please send in their full names and street addresses as there are letters waiting for them:

Bonnie ——, Tracy, Minn.

June E., Lakewood, Ohio.

Ethel Ann Wagner, Quincy, Ill.

Rose Livermore, Kalispell, Mont.

Eleanor Buchanan, Los Angeles, Calif.

James Kriechbaum, El Paso, Texas.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Current Events

Summer Happenings at Home and Abroad

VACATION days are over and thousands of boys and girls are returning to school, many of them with very hazy notions of what the great world has been doing and thinking while they were enjoying themselves by ocean beaches, in camps and countryside. But the world still wagged, all the same, and many important events belong to the summer of 1931.

Most of these happenings, in the political and economic sphere, fall under one main heading. They have been attempts to deal with a serious problem, which confronts practically every nation at the present time, and to meet the various acute crises of this general problem as they arose, in one country or another.

A World-Wide Problem

What is this general problem? It is an economic problem composed of many elements, but fundamentally it seems to be one of "distribution."

It is clear that the world as we know it is supplied with a wealth of natural resources. Food, fuel, textile fibers and chemicals, all are found in abundance. The industrial civilization of today has learned how to exploit and develop these natural resources in a way undreamed of by earlier civilizations. But one lesson it has not yet learned. It has not discovered a method by which all this wealth may be wisely and equitably shared. It has altogether broken down on the question of "distribution," and this fact is now causing acute distress not in one nation only but throughout the world.

Some nations have too much gold, others very little, some have too much wheat, while in others thousands starve or are scantily fed, and the same is true of other commodities. Fortunately one important lesson is now being learned—that it is as unhealthy and disastrous to have too much as it is to have too little—so that wealthy nations and poverty-stricken nations alike are busy trying to find a solution.

Germany and the Moratorium

The first and most important crisis of the summer came in Germany toward the end of June. Germany's problem is not only to find enough for her own needs, but also to make large reparation payments to the Allies.

This heavy burden has encouraged the rise of extreme parties in Germany, such as the Hitlerites, who declare against any such payments, and the Communist Party. The activities of these parties led other nations to fear a revolution in Germany and consequently they lost confidence in her ability to pay her debts. Foreign banks began to withdraw their funds, and Germany was on the verge of ruin.

At this point President Hoover stepped forward with his famous moratorium (Latin, moratorius, delaying) proposal. He suggested the postponement of all war debts and reparation payments for one year, in order to give Germany a breathing space in which to recover. The plan was enthusiastically received, and after some hesitation on the part of the French an agreement was announced. It is generally felt that Germany and the world in general will need more than a "breathing space" in this respect, and that in the near future there must be a scaling down of war debts and reparations.

The Crisis in Great Britain

The next country to be plunged into a crisis was Great Britain, which has since the war been obliged to pay out enormous sums in unemployment insurance, and which had lent large sums to Germany, sums which on account of the situation in Germany were largely "frozen." Again a lack of confidence on the part of foreign countries developed and there were heavy withdrawals. Great Britain had been living beyond her income and must now economize. Particularly, a cut must be made in the "dole" or unemployment insurance. Prime Minister MacDonald saw the necessity of this, but it proved so unpopular with the majority of the Cabinet that he was obliged to resign. King George accepted his resignation but immediately asked him to form a new "national" ministry. This ministry, which is drawn from all three parties, Labor, Conservative and Liberal, is an emergency government whose business it is to carry through the reforms needed to tide the country through its financial crisis.

Wheat and Cotton Surplus

In the United States the chief problems have been in connection with oversupply—a surplus of wheat and oil and cotton and unemployment.

To help the farmer the Farm Board, over a period of many months, bought up an enormous supply of wheat. But how was this to be disposed of? This problem has occupied the board during the summer and some progress has been made. The board has agreed to let the Chinese Government have 15,000,000 bushels on long-term credit without security for the relief of its famine- and flood-stricken areas. It has also agreed to exchange 25,000,000 bushels of its wheat for 1,850,000 bags of coffee from Brazil. This deal is particularly interesting, as it is a return to the barter system of exchange of goods.

The cotton crop in the South was so abundant that it brought forth a remarkable suggestion from the Farm Board—that the cotton farmers should "plow under" every third row of cotton. This proposal was made because large crops generally mean low prices and the price of cotton is already low. Although this plan was rejected, Louisiana has passed a bill making cotton planting in 1932 unlawful, provided the majority of the cotton states make a similar prohibition.

Then oil. Here again "too much" is the complaint. The great oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma have suffered so much from greed and waste and competition that finally 10 cents a barrel was the best price refiners offered. Then Governor Murray of Oklahoma took action. He sent troops to close down the oil wells around Oklahoma City, declaring they should remain closed until $1 a barrel was offered for the oil. The majority of oil men approved his action, and that of the Governor of Texas, who has taken similar steps.

A Strange Paradox

Meanwhile the strange paradox of millions of unemployed and partially destitute in a land of surplus gold and wheat continues, but every effort is being made to find a solution. President Hoover has appointed a committee of 60 notable citizens to organise the relief work which will be necessary during the coming winter.

This rough sketch of a boy suggests the rough wear he'll give his clothes.

O. K. if the clothes are from us!

Our boys' outfits are built to take hard knocks cheerfully. Sturdy all-wool fabrics, stoutly hand-tailored, styled with youthful snap.

Reasonably priced, too.

Just to show you:

SUITS: For little fellows, suits with Rugby or collarless coats, $12.

For boys, 8 to 16, 4-piece Sack Suits of exceptionally sturdy materials and making—TWO knickers —$19.50.

Prep School lads prefer our suits with knickers and longs—or two longs, sizes 15 to 20 years—$30 up.

OVERCOATS: A wide variety of styles and models, from $25 up. Prep overcoats, $35 up.

Plenty of underwear, sweaters, ties, shirts, and sport outfits.

NOTE: As some out-of-town parents may be reluctant to allow their boys to visit the city at the present time, our Shopping Service will gladly arrange for a representative to call at home with an assortment of desired merchandise for proper selection and fitting. Just phone or write any of our stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty — Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 13th St.

Herald St. at 35th St. — New York City — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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THE HOME FORUM

Men and Women Shopping

MANY other admirers of the Dutch Masters must have vaguely wondered, as I have done, why it is that in those hundreds of delightful canvases depicting scenes in the town market, at the fish stall, and before the butcher's booth, only women are represented as customers. Now and then, to be sure, a man does appear among them, but he has always a lackluster eye and a general air of having been brought along. And it is not as though Jan Steen, Gerard Dou, and David Teniers were unable to paint men, as their tavern scenes and country junketings sufficiently show. Furthermore, they were all of them intensely realistic. They got their facts right, if they got nothing more.

Loitering one sunny morning in the market place of Mainz-am-Rhine, some years ago, I suddenly found the answer to my long-standing question. Behind the counters and before them, beside the bulging baskets of farm produce and about them, thronging round the trestles of gleaming pots and pans, I saw women everywhere and women only. One-half the world had gone away from there, or had failed to put in an appearance. I was its sole representative. I did not linger long.

Two or three observations, however, I made quite sure of before I escaped down a side street with my most preoccupied expression, as one who has important business elsewhere. In the first place, I saw that every transaction, whether involving a heifer or a bolt of cloth or only an apronful of onions, was a battle of wits between seller and purchaser. The old law of caveat emptor, which antedates all man-made economics, was in full unchecked operation there. That is, the woman with a heifer for sale began by asking twice what she would take for it, and the customer began by offering half what she would pay. Proceeding from these ample margins, with much alternate praise and depreciation of the beast before them, they approached by many successive stages a bargain and a sale. All over the market such leisurely yet eager transactions were going forward, with an immense output of voluble German. It was clear that everyone there was enjoying herself, was taking some kind of pleasure and pride in the exercise of her business acumen, her knowledge of wares and of human nature, and also of her eloquence. And finally—what was most interesting of all—I saw that this was really a social gathering and a social occasion. All the buying and selling that went on was a secondary matter, hardly more than a pretext.

Now it might be supposed that all the men of Mainz-am-Rhine were engaged at that particular hour in gainful occupations, earning the money to be spent by their wives in the market on the following day. But not so. In other parts of the town I saw hundreds of them standing with hands in pockets, discussing politics, prognosticating weather, or wondering about crops. They had time enough and to spare for almost anything except going to market.

I conclude from this, and many other similar observations, that shopping is a feminine gift. Certainly it is no gift of mine. My own attitude toward anyone who sets forth goods of any kind for public sale would seem to be based upon the belief that he is a public benefactor, to be supported and encouraged as such by all good citizens to the limit of their purse-strings. When I have once got inside a shop and have asked the price of a given article, I feel in honor bound to purchase that article and to pay that price even though I may be perfectly certain that the shopkeeper's profit will run to one hundred per cent. Never once have I hinted that a discount might be granted to me on the ground that I am a member of one of the recognized impecunious professions; never have I betrayed my knowledge that the article before me might be had for half as much round the corner. My unconquerable custom is to pay whatever is asked, if I have it, and with an air suggesting that the mere cost of things is to me a matter of the remotest and most trivial concern. This may be philanthropy—and I will say upon my own behalf that shopkeepers seem to like to "see me coming"—but it is not good shopping. As a consequence, I stay out of shops as much as possible, like the male citizens of Mainz-am-Rhine and those of Delft and Amsterdam in the days of the Dutch Masters. Almost all of my shopping is done, quite creditably and well, by deputy.

Having confessed so much, I may as well continue with the admission that many and many a time, having sighted a coveted article through a shop window, I have sent my feminine deputy inside to inquire the price of it. And when she, who does not share my benevolence toward shopkeepers all and sundry, has returned with her report, I have often said: "Go and tell him that's too much. Offer him half of it and see what he says." When at last, after three or four trips back and forth—I standing at gaze round the corner somewhere, as though I were no party to the proceedings—she issues from the shop with her purchase under her arm, how I exult in my astuteness, my worldly wisdom, my knowledge of what is what. I am a hard bargainer—by deputy.

But if this is so, if I can allow myself to direct the "beating down" process and to share in its reward, then what becomes of the "philanthrophy" and "benevolence" alleged above? Ah, I suspect that there is not much in it. I suspect, in fact, that the real cause of my pitiful ineptitude as a shopper is nothing but pride. It is that I cannot bear to let any merchant think that the cost of things is of the slightest moment to me. (Ought one to confess such childishness? Probably not. And yet, seeing that this infantile pride is pretty evenly distributed over half the human race, I am not ashamed to admit my share.)

The fantastic prices at which all commodities are held and sold in mining camps, lumbering camps, and sailor's quarters, where there are no women present to exert their shopping faculty, is another proof of my contention. So is the fact that men's clothing usually costs four or five times as much as that of women—and this in spite of the precautionary measure that most men adopt when visiting their tailors of taking their wives along. Men excel in the two extremes of exchange: in the simplest forms of barter, such as the horse-trade, for example, and in abstract transactions in which the goods are not present or are imponderable. But, in the whole range of buying and selling that lies between these two extremes, in all that falls under the broad term "shopping," either they deputize or else they fail. And why? Not on account of benevolence or ignorance or indifference. Not even on account of timidity, though this comes closer to the truth. They fail because of pride.

And it is not hard to see why they, rather than women, should feel this pride. Even under the changed and changing conditions of our time, they are still the chief earners. Their purchasing power is regarded, however erroneously, as a rude index of their value, and for that reason they do not care to have it brought into question. The economic function of women, on the other hand, has been for ages not the earning but the saving and the cautious outlaying of money. Their pride, if they have it, is not flattered by paying whatever is asked but in getting what they need or want as cheaply as possible.

Gerard, Dou, Teniers, and Jan Steen were entirely right, then, in showing only women chaffering at the booths of old Holland. Our modern department stores are right in catering to women almost exclusively. A man looks on at the four-deep battalions of Amazons, charging at bargain-counter, with the conviction that here is a complete mystery, something quite out of his ken and beyond him. Shopping is a feminine gift.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year .. $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months .. $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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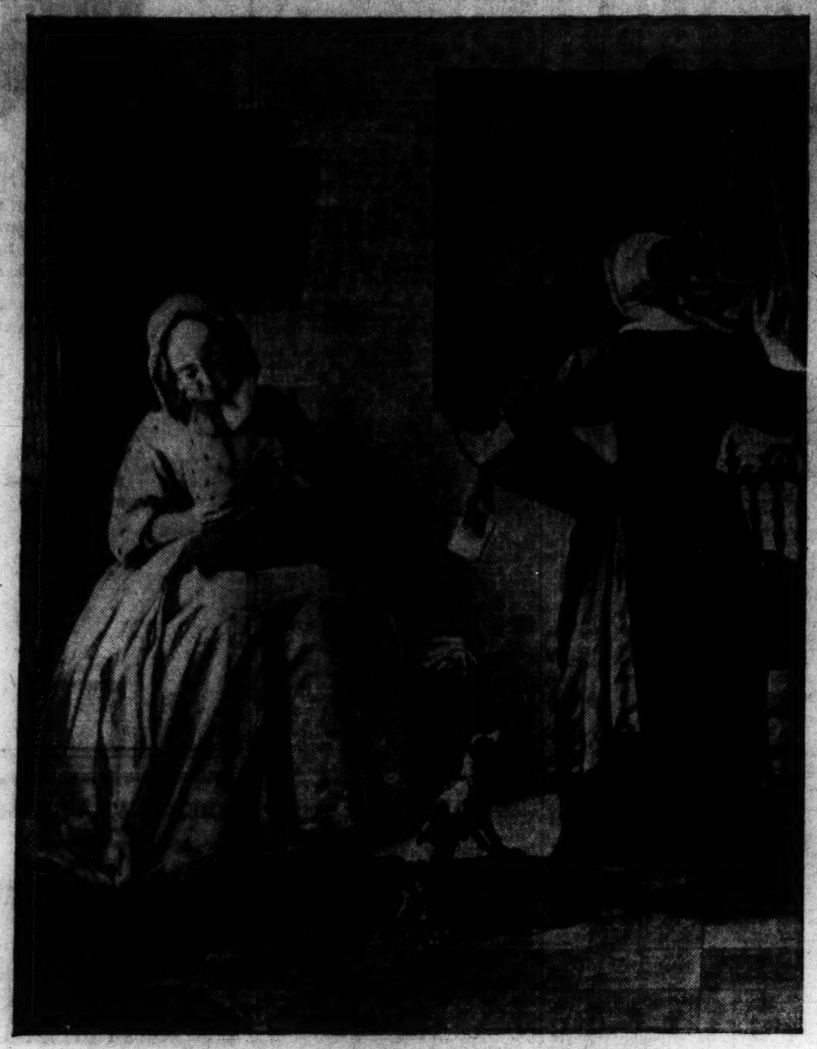

The Love Letter. From Painting by Gabriel Metsu

DURING the seventeenth century, about one in every four men in Holland must have been painting pictures. Whence the purchasers came is not clear. Very probably many artists, even the better known ones, practiced painting as an aside to their regular occupations. Hobbema, the great landscape painter, was a gauger by occupation. Yet greater painters than he lived in privation; and the Van de Veldes emigrated to England. There must, however, have been some demand for pictures, else generation after generation would not have continued painting them. True, prices were not very high; and frequently the pictures were of a small size, quite contrary to usage in Belgium, where entire palace walls were decorated with oil paintings. Wealthy Dutch citizens, either of old-established or recently acquired riches, who controlled the world trading at Amsterdam, did not erect princely palaces for themselves, but comfortable dwelling houses. Private galleries, or upper-light exhibition halls were practically non-existent, thus pictures were chiefly hung on the walls of living rooms.

But competition was keen. This probably explains the fact that nearly every Dutch painter except Rembrandt specialized along certain lines. Hobbema painted landscapes exclusively, and Potter animals. If a still life was wanted with oranges and Venetian glasses, Wilhelm Kalf was approached on the subject. For a flower piece, that great delight of the Hollander, one went to Jan Davidsz de Heem, or, if he was too expensive, to Rachel Ruysch. The technique of Dutch painting was extremely solid, the artistic schooling thorough and strict, tradition firmly established, and public demand very high. Only really finished art was wanted. No chance sketch, or emotional indulgence in color was countenanced.

Even second or third rate artists produced occasionally a picture far above their average. Gabriel Metsu, a typical small-master, painted a picture of such high quality now and then that it can only be distinguished from the work of the famous Jan Vermeer of Delft by the finest discriminating methods of a sensitive connoisseur, as in "The Love Letter." One must not, however, surmise here a case of influence, that favorite theory of art historians, inasmuch as Metsu painted like that before he could have seen any of Vermeer's work. It is obviously a similarity of choice, of ideals, and of temperament. In this picture a Dutch woman of the middle classes sits by the window reading what may be a love letter. She reads slowly and with attention. The maid, who has brought it to her, holds, in her hand a second, evidently less important one, and while waiting passes the time with viewing a picture on the wall, from which she has slightly lifted the drapery. The little dog finds the situation too quiet. He craves a game, and barks.

The entire occurrence may be termed the most commonplace in daily life, but much art is revealed in the dramatic relation of the figures. They are placed with a touch of refined richness, always expressive of contrasts. The lady in bright, colorful garments sits well toward the front, a sharply defined voluminous silhouette. The maid, chiefly in dark and broken color tones, stands with almost visibly moving shoulders, in a mobile outline. The finely balanced composition floats among the most speaking details of the surrounding still life—the ornamental bars of the chair, the slipper, the pictures and draperies, while the light flows softly and delicately around figures and things.

That it took many generations of artists to bring forth this masterly finish of form one sees by comparison with a single object picture like the portrait of Agathe von Schoonhoven by Jan von Scorel dating from the sixteenth century. We find here the same firmness of the plastic form, the same unfailing sureness of line, the same closeness of the paint surface.—DR. E. WALDMANN, Director of the Bremen Art Gallery, in *Velhagen & Klasings Magazine*. Translated from the German.

Remembered Winds

"He had laid out a delightful garden, in which the most splendid roses cast their fragrance on the air," says Zirbel, a character in "Tales of the Swiss Alps." "Each of these roses had a small golden bell, which chimed delicately at every stirring of the breeze."

Did they tell him pleasant stories, I wonder; if not, he should have sought late delphiniums. Only yesterday, before the sun was fairly up, I remembered Zirbel, as I walked down a path bordered with these midsummer flowers. I listened, and as the breeze of early morning moved across the old-fashioned garden paths, came memories of other winds.

Once, upon a return from Europe, the wind in the pear trees at home was as balm to one who, for days, had heard nothing but jarring sounds. The crossing had been a particularly noisy one; it seemed as though no moment had been free either from the fog siren or the straining and creaking of the ship in rough waters. A few hours after the roar and turmoil of the American metropolis had been left behind, I reached home. And the peaceful sound of the wind in the pear trees outside my bedroom window was an exquisite thing.

Another memory in which the wind played an intimate part is of an afternoon at a sequestered spot called Meadow Lake, in one of the western states. The story is that this bit of water had once been a meadow specially prized by its owner for choice grazing land. Situated high up in the mountains, it had a richness of soil unusual in so rugged a country. It was necessary for the owner to be away from home (fortunately leaving no stock grazing in the meadow), and upon his return he found in the place of the green expanse, a beautiful little lake. There had been storms in the region and these, added to the presence of numerous springs in the original meadow, were sufficient explanation for the change of scenery. But whatever of doubt might be felt as to the authenticity of the story, there was no question as to the beauty of the lake itself. Deep blue were its waters, lovely was its shore line, with great Douglas fir, spruce, pine and hemlock trees framing the mirror.

It was a still afternoon and the wind played across its surface.

An early memory is of an evening when, as a child, I accompanied my grandparents to one of the then popular Chautauqua meetings. Whether it was from preference or necessity that we were not at the main gathering, I do not know. The meetings were on the shore of Traverse Bay, in Michigan, and crowds came to hear the two renowned evangelists, Moody and Sankey. We could not hear what the great preacher said that night, but the voices of the singers, led by Mr. Ira D. Sankey, were carried by the wind across the waters of the bay to our little group.

His First Poet

One day when fortunately I was alone, I was accosted by an old gentleman, dressed as a dissenting minister. He was pleased with my replies, and he presently made it a habit to be taking his constitutional when I was likely to be on the high road. We became great friends, and he took me at last to his house, a very modest place, where to my great amazement, there hung in the dining-room, two large portraits, one of a man, the other of a woman, in extravagant fancy-dress. My old friend told me that the former was a picture of himself as he had appeared, "long ago, in my unconverted days, on the stage."

I was so ignorant as not to have the slightest conception of what was meant by the stage, and he explained to me that he had been an actor and a poet. . . . I knew nothing about actors, but poets were already the objects of my veneration. My friend was the first poet I had ever seen. He was no less a person than James Sheridan Knowles, the famous author of "Virginius" and "The Hunchback," who had become a Baptist minister in his old age. When, at home, I mentioned this acquaintance, it awakened no interest. I believe that my father had never heard, or never noticed, the name of one who had been by far the most eminent English playwright of that age.

It was from Sheridan Knowles' lips that I first heard fall the name of Shakespeare. He was surprised, I fancy, to find me so curiously advanced in some branches of knowledge, and so utterly ignorant of others. He could hardly credit that the names of Hamlet and Falstaff and Prospero meant nothing to a little boy who knew so much theology and geography as I did. Mr. Knowles suggested that I should ask my schoolmaster to read some of the plays of Shakespeare with the boys, and he proposed "The Merchant of Venice" as particularly well-suited for this purpose. I repeated what my aged friend (Mr. Sheridan Knowles must have been nearly eighty at that time) had said, and Mr. M. accepted the idea with promptitude. (All my memories of this my earliest schoolmaster present him to me as intelligent, amiable and quick, although I think not very soundly prepared for his profession.)

Accordingly, it was announced that the reading of Shakespeare would be one of our lessons, and on the following afternoon we began "The Merchant of Venice." There was one large volume, and it was handed about the class; I was permitted to read the part of Bassanio, and I set forth, with ecstatic pipe, how

In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, and fairer than that word!

Mr. M. must have had some fondness for the stage himself; his pleasure in the Shakespeare scenes was obvious, and nothing else that he taught me made so much impression on me as what he said about a proper emphasis in reading aloud. I was in the seventh heaven of delight, but alas! we had only reached the second act of the play, when the readings mysteriously stopped. I never knew the cause, but I suspect that it was at my Father's desire. He prided himself on never having read a page of Shakespeare, and on never having entered a theatre but once. I think I must have spoken at home about the readings, and that he must have given the schoolmaster a hint to return to the ordinary school curriculum.—EDMUND GOSSE, in "Father and Son."

Pines in the Rain

This hour the rain has folded, was silver and green and brown—
And who would dream that a pine-wood could tell a heart so much?
Soft through the tufted branches the dim rain sifted down,
Tipping with rayless jewels the low plumes I could touch,

While I sat and reached for a poem as tall and straight as a pine,
A poem to say to someone what the pine-trees say to me.
I think their way of talking would be no better than mine
If I were as sure and simple and quiet as a tree.

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback."

City Treasure

A square of sunlight creeps upon my wall
At the high march of noon;
Like magic gold it spends itself with joy
Then vanishes—too soon—
Yet to my heart a lovelier treasure brings
Than all the wealth of all earth's queens and kings.

BALDWIN CROSSMON.

A Belated Tribute

Others also must have many scenes and events in their memories, which keep knocking at the inner door and pleading to be recorded. All the distractions and interruptions of the days cannot drive away from that gate the poignant and lovely themes that wait there so patiently.

One of my besiegers for the last ten years wins entrance at last today, and shall no longer look in at me with reproach for its exclusion. It is simply the memory picture of a very old apple tree that I found on a New Hampshire hill, near East Jaffrey. All its gnarled lower branches were bare of leaves even in midsummer, but this was the unforgettable thing:

Against the blue zenith, and deluged with the rich glow of late afternoon sunlight, the tree's highest branch held amid its scant surviving leafery one cluster of chrome-yellow ripening apples, like some aged knight's unconquerable shield adorned with an escutcheon of Hesperides fruit, diminutive but all golden.

Gallant signaler across the valley to this day's remembrance, accept a belated tribute if you still stand at your post on that hillside. Or, if you have fallen, take my assurance that you went with valor unabated with your high and ever-youthful bough toppling brightly as an oriflamme in the fierce flashing, and your honorable overthrow commemorated by the great drums of the thunder.

ОБОГАЩЕНИЕ НАШЕЙ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ГОВОРЯТ, что однажды, когда какая то женщина спросила John'a Burroughs'a, почему у нее в саду нет птиц, великий натуралист ответил, "Если вы хотите иметь в своем саду птиц, то вы должны иметь их прежде в своем сердце." После этого он показал ей несколько уже имеющихся в ее саду птиц различных пород, которых она не замечала (видала).

Когда в нашей повседневной жизни недостает, повидимому, того, что содействует красоте и счастью, то мы, быть может, неохотно допускаем, что беспокоящее нас обстоятельство находится прежде всего в нас самих (буд. наших сердцах), и что наше собственное мышление и есть то, что должно быть обогащено. Тем не менее, это несомненная правда, готовы мы допустить ее или нет, что каждый человек живет в мире им самим созданном.

Несчастная и безрезультатная жизнь может служить указанием на такого рода умственную почву, которая стала твердой и непроизводительной (бесплодной), вследствие сосредоточения мысли исключительно на самих себе и недостатка должного внимания к другим. Если до сих пор нам недоставало многого прекрасного в человеческой жизни, — любви, истинной дружбы, одобрения и благорасположения наших собратий,—то хорошо, может быть, обратить внимание на наш собственный умственный багаж и посмотреть в достаточной ли мере пополняется он истинными мыслями, или пополнение это только ограничено. Вследствие нашей неспособности видеть и распознавать эти качества не бываем ли мы, быть может, слепы к красоте, которая сияет у самого порога наших дверей, невнимательны к добросердечию у самого нашего очага? В виду того, что глаза наши так направлены, что мы не замечаем этих качеств, не чувствуем-ли мы, что нам недостает, как будто-бы, радости иметь птиц в своем саду?

На стр. 261 Основного руководства Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Наука и Здоровье с ключем к Священному Писанию) Mrs. Eddy, которая открыла и основала Христианскую Науку, пишет: "Постоянно сосредоточивайте мысль на том, что долговечно, хорошо и истинно, и вы будете применять все это на деле в вашей повседневной жизни в той мере, в какой оно занимает ваши мысли." "То, что долговечно, хорошо и истинно!" О чем мы больше могли-бы мы просить как не о том, чтобы эти идеи занимали господствующее положение в нашем мышлении, и, таким образом, проявлялись в нашей повседневной жизни? Не означало-ли бы это настоящего успеха, счастья, полноты достижения, которые неизбежно должны благословлять не только нас самих, но также и тех, с которыми мы приходим в соприкосновение? Мы начали бы тогда видеть "долговечное, хорошее, истинное" повсюду, ибо мы начали-бы различать всесущее созданное Богом духовной вселенной. Такого рода распознавание необходимо предполагает, что мы признаем картины смертной мысли грех, болезнь и смерть за то, что они есть,—за картины ложного материального представления о вещах; и мы настолько освобождаем свою повседневную жизнь от ложного, насколько мы в состоянии видеть истинное.

Христианская Наука предоставляет каждому возможность начать здесь и теперь то преобразование (перемену) мышления, которое неизбежно выливает перемену в его повседневной жизни. Такой человек видит все-что в том, что пораженная пророк Исаия, когда он говорил: "Возвеселятся пустыня и сухая земля, и возрадуется страна необитаемая, и расцветет как нарцисс." Многие из тех, жизненный путь которых до сего времени, казалось, был похож на странствование в пустыне, которые думали о себе, как о лишенных всего, как о разобщенных и забытых, находили свою пустыню, начинающей почковаться и цвести как роза, но через того, как их мышление чрез изучение Христианской Науки заменяло материалистические верования духовным пониманием.

Когда мы ясно представляем себе, что наши мысли образуют наше сознательное существование, и что наше сознательное существование в свою очередь определяет нашу внешнюю жизнь, тогда мы понимаем огромное значение знания того, как правильно управлять своим мышлением. В действительности не существует способа, посредством которого внешняя человеческая жизнь может быть обогащена, кроме очищения и освобождения мысли. Открывая нам факт, что человек духовен и совершен; что, будучи возлюбленным сыном Отца, он всегда удовлетворяется всем необходимым, Христианская Наука дает нам необходимые побуждения и силу, при посредстве которых осуществляется человеческое освобождение. Обогащенная способность духовного распознавания мысль немедленно начинает проявляться в более богатой содержанием повседневной жизни; и эта зарождающаяся способность впервые воспринимает "красоту, величие и порядок" истинной, духовной вселенной. "По мере того, как смертные приобретают более правильный взгляд на Бога и человека," пишет Mrs. Eddy (там-же стр. 264), "многочисленные предметы творения, которые до сих пор были не видимы, сделаются видимыми."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Enriching Our Human Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related that on one occasion, when someone asked John Burroughs why she had no birds in her garden the great naturalist replied, "If you want birds in your garden you must first have them in your heart." Then he pointed out to her several different species of birds already in her garden which she had not seen.

When our experience seems to lack the things which make for beauty and happiness we may be loath to admit that the trouble is primarily in our own hearts, and that it is our own thinking that needs to be enriched. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true, whether or not we are as yet ready to admit it, that each one lives in a world of his own determining.

An unhappy and unfruitful experience may indicate a mental soil which has, perhaps, become hard and unproductive through self-centeredness and lack of due consideration for others. If we have so far missed many of the beautiful things in human experience,—affection, true comradeship, the appreciation and good will of our fellows,—it may be well to look into our own mental storehouse and see whether it is well supplied with true thoughts, or whether it is but scantily furnished. Because of our inability to perceive and recognize these qualities, are we, perhaps, blind to the beauty which flourishes at our very doorstep, unaware of the kindliness at our own hearthstone? Because our eyes are holden so that we do not see them, are we, as it were, missing the joy of having birds in our garden?

On page 261 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." "The enduring, the good, and the true"! What more could one possibly ask for than that these things should dominate his thinking and thus be manifested in his daily experience? Would it not mean true success, happiness, a fullness of accomplishment which must inevitably bless not alone himself but also those with whom he came into contact? He would then commence to see "the enduring, the good, and the true" everywhere, for he would have begun to discern the ever-presence of the spiritual universe of God's creating. Such discernment necessarily means that he recognizes the pictures of mortal thought, sin, sickness, and death for what they are,—pictures of a false, material sense of things; and to the extent that he is able to see the true does he free his experience from the false.

Christian Science enables each one, here and now, to enter upon that transformation of thought which will inevitably bring about a transformation of his human experience. Such a one knows something of what the prophet Isaiah meant when he said, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose." Many whose experience had hitherto seemed like a journey through desert places, who had thought of themselves as bereft, or as isolated and forgotten, have found their wilderness beginning to bud and blossom as the rose as, through the study of Christian Science, their thinking changed from material belief to spiritual perception.

When we realize that the thoughts we entertain constitute our conscious existence, and that our conscious existence in turn determines our outward experience, we see the great importance of understanding how to govern our thinking aright. Indeed, there is no way by which human experience can be truly enriched except by purification and redemption of thought. By revealing the fact that man is spiritual and perfect, that, being the beloved son of the Father, he is always supplied with all that he needs, Christian Science furnishes the necessary impetus and power by which human redemption is achieved. Enriched by spiritual discernment, thought immediately begins to externalize itself in an enriched experience; and this dawning ability perceives for the first time the "beauty, grandeur, order," of the real, spiritual universe. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 264), "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

From an Indian River Boat

What a joy it is to get away from the town and off into the reaches of the river amidst the silence of the mountains! . . .

Truly this has been a day to be remembered. How delightful to lie back in a long chair in the cool shade of the saloon with the large windows all wide open, and as the waters lull one's senses, watch the shifting panorama of the mountains seen through the green of stately chenar trees. Now an ark-like boat drifts past us, then a quaint village comes in view, while high up against a brown mountain an eagle floats motionlessly.

As the sun goes down, the scene becomes more enchanting. The river, broad and placid, winds away before us, bordered on either hand by groves of chenar and willow trees. In the nearer middle distance the green valley, dotted with many sheep, rises, roll on roll, until it melts into the grand barrier cliffs, while white clouds, so near like the snow mountains that they seem verily to be part of them, are tossed from the summits and up into the blue of heaven. Songbirds fill the air with melody and the cooing of many doves comes to us over the meadows. The pastoral life of the Bible is all around us and peace is everywhere. — MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER, in "Indian Pages and Pictures."

On the Mountain

She passed like a running flame.
He did not see her, but the leaves
she touched
Were edged with proud fire,
And the wind blew haughtily all day
Above her track.

A deer by a spring looked at him
and said:
Do you think you can overtake one
Who is fleeter than I?
And drank and nibbled as if Autumn
had not come
With Winter under her apron.

The deer knew that high up
All the leaves were brown.
And the wind whipped them sullenly,
And a trail of white ashes lay in the
road;
But he who was only a man, ran on.

—OLIVE TILFORD DARGAN, in "Lute and Furrow."

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STOCKS SWING INTO LIVELY PRICE UPTURN

Active Short Covering Movement Develops—Some Good Net Gains

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Stocks swung into a lively rally in the late trading today, as an active short covering movement developed.

The advance followed an early decline, during which many prominent issues made new lows. On the upturn, New York Central, Allied Chemical, Case, Westinghouse, American Telephone and Western Union rose 3 to 4 points net.

U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, American Can, Eastman and du Pont advanced 2 to 3.

Union Pacific more than recovered a 5-point break. Sales exceeded 2,000,000 shares.

Price Cutting

Adverse developments included fresh price unsettlements in the petroleum industry. Gasoline price cutting has reappeared in various sections, with the passing of the season of heavy consumption, and some uneasiness over renewed sags in east Texas crude has developed since production was resumed under control.

Copper metal still gropes unsuccessfully for a bottom, a little metal actually selling at 7 cents today, off another ¼ cent, and a new historical low.

Dutch rubber interests are again reported seeking coöperation of the British in a restriction plan, and in some quarters in the rubber trade there is a feeling that that commodity is scraping bottom.

The August foreign trade figures reflected more completely than those of July the apathy of commerce in Europe. The July figures, showing little change from those of June, had provided some encouragement, but August dropped off to another low for several years. Exports of $165,000,000 were $18,000,000 below those of July, and imports of $166,000,000 were off $9,000,000 from the previous month. Imports exceeded exports for the first time in a considerable period.

The weekly statements of the foreign central banks were fairly satisfactory. The Bank of England showed a slight shrinkage in gold bullion, but the ratio of reserves to liabilities increased to 48 per cent, contrasted with 45.8 a week previously. The bank lost about $2,000,000 in gold today, presumably to Holland, the Reichsbank showed a small gain in gold, but a substantial shrinkage in foreign currency reserves. Its ratio was little changed at 40.7 per cent, contrasted with 41.3 per cent a week previously.

Bonds Decline

The bond market continued to decline today and a number of issues touched new minimum prices, although the turnover was not particularly heavy.

On the whole, trading was somewhat more active than yesterday and public utility and foreign issues contributed a substantial part of the turnover. Among others, Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s, Argentine 6s of May, 1961, Colombia 6s of October, 1961, and Australian 4½s and 5s hit new low levels. The last-mentioned issue was 5¼ points lower at one time at 47½, which was one of the most severe losses of the whole list.

Public utility loans were irregularly lower as a whole, but the declines in most of them were fractional.

United States Treasury and Liberty Loans were quiet without a definite trend.

Activity in railroad obligations was concentrated in a few leading issues but the trend was irregularly lower.

Industrial obligations kept closer to yesterday's final prices than the other groups but trading in them was more restricted than in the rails, public utility or foreign loans. Stock privilege issues were irregularly lower, on a few sales in most instances.

UNITED STATES AUGUST IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP) — The United States had an unfavorable foreign trade balance of $1,000,000 during August, the first such instance since 1926.

Exports announced today for August by the Commerce Department were $165,000,000 and imports $166,000,000. This compares with exports of $297,765,000 in August, 1930, and imports in that month of $218,427,000, a favorable balance of $79,348,000.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, the United States had a favorable foreign trade balance of $214,153,000. Exports during the period were $1,661,785,000, as compared with $2,640,243,000 for the like period in 1930 and imports were $1,447,632,000, compared with $2,174,960,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					Net
September	.49⅝	.50	.49½	.50	+ ¼
December	.51¼	.51⅞	.51	.54	— ⅝
March	.53⅜	.53⅞	.53½	.53½	— ¼
Corn					
September	.44⅜	.44⅜	.41⅞	.42⅝	—1⅜
December	.39	.39	.38	.38⅝	— ⅛
March	.40⅝	.40⅝	.39¾	.40⅝b	— ⅛
Oats					
September	.22¼b	.22½	.22½	.22½b	
December	.24⅜	.24⅜	.23¾	.24¼	
May	.26¾	.26⅞	.26⅜	.26⅞	— ¼
Lard					
September	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.42	—.03
October	7.37	7.37	7.30	7.30	—.10
December	6.40	6.40	6.32	6.32	—.08

b—Bid.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A good selection, amounting to 11,200 bales, was offered at the wool auction sales today. Competition was active, and 8174 bales were sold. Greasy merinos sold steadily at unchanged prices and Punta Arenas was taken by home and continental buyers with values generally in buyers' favor. A fair supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natal was in quiet demand. Offerings of slipes were heavy, and they were frequently withdrawn due to the high limits of holders.

SIOUX CITY GAS & ELECTRIC

Sioux City Gas & Electric for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 reports profit of $1,238,345 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $1,374,-879 in the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 17	Sept. 16
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow&P	300	4¼	4	4	4
83	11		Abitibi pf	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
34½	23		Abraham & Str	400	25	25	25	25
33½	10½	1	Adams Express	5800	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
69	42½	3	Adams Exp pf	10	60	60	60	60
33½	23½	2	Adams Millis	3400	31	29¾	29¾	30
13½	13¾	1.60	Addressograph	400	13½	12	13	13½
11¾	4		Advance Rumely	200	5	4½	4½	4½
108¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	5000	77½	71¾	73½	73½
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	21000	18¾	17¾	18⅛	18⅛
13⅜	9¾		Allegheny Corp	6800	7¼	6¾	7	7
29½	17	1	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	27	26¾	27	27
46½	24⅜	1.20	Allegheny Steel	400	36¾	35¾	35¾	37
162¾	90¾	9†	Allied Chem	12300	101½	98¼	98¾	99¾
138	121½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	133½	133½	133½	133½
43¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	3100	18¾	18	18⅜	18⅝
118¾	7		Alpha Port Cem	400	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
23	13½	1	Amerada	600	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
39¾	2		Am Ag Ch Del	1400	8½	8	8¼	8
62¾	34	3†	Am Bank Note	100	54¾	54¼	54¼	55
44¾	14⅛		Am Beet Sugar	200	2	2	2	2
36	30¼	2.40	Am Brake Sh&F	1400	32	31	32	32
124⅜	113	7	Am Brake Sh&F pf	10	113	113	113	113
139¾	83¼	5†	Am Can	63300	89	84½	87½	85¼
38¾	13	1	Am Car & Fdry	400	43	41¾	41¾	43
86	40	7	Am Car & Fpf	80	65½	61¾	63½	60
43¾	9¼	2	Am Chain	1900	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
88	60	7	Am Chain pf	100	80	80	80	80
48¾	36¼	3†	Am Chicle	600	38¾	37	38	39½
21¾	6	.80	Am Colortype	300	7	7	7	7
14¼	5⅛		Am Com Alcohol	1200	7	6½	6⅝	7⅛
33⅛	14¾		Am European	1200	15	13¾	13¾	14⅜
61¾	19¼		Am & For Pow	28400	30¾	18⅞	20	19¼
90	58	6	Am & For Pow 6	300	67½	57	57	58
100	65¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	300	69¼	64¾	65¼	65¼
79½	24½		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	34	31¼	34	34¼
26	10½		Am Hide & L pf	100	19	18	18	18
31⅜	15½	3	Am Ice	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼
77¾	57½	6	Am Ice pf	200	58½	58¼	58½	
36	9¼		Am International	3400	10½	9¾	10¼	10
15	4½		Am La Fr pf	40	7¾	7¾	7¾	
30¾	12⅜	1	Am Locomotive	500	17	16⅜	16⅜	17
84¾	66	7	Am Loco pf	400	68¾	66	66	
7	2		Am Mach & Met	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	7⅝		Am Metal	100	8	8	8	7⅞
39⅞	5		Am Nat Gas pf	100	7⅝	6	7	7½
64⅞	27¾	1	Am Power & Lt	9400	27	26¼	26¾	25¾
102	70	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	90	90	90	90
85	60	5	Am P&L pf Stk	300	68½	66	66	66
21½	6¾	.60	Am Radiator	4300	8	8	8	8¾
12¾	3½		Am Republics	2200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
37⅝	15⅜		Am Rolling Mill	1500	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝
66	38	5	Am Safety Razor	170	38¼	38¼	39¼	38
9	4		Am Seating	100	4	4	4	
1⅞	⅛		Am Ship & Com	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	26	24⅜	25⅝	25¾
138½	114	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	116	114	114	
1⅛	⅛		Am Solvents pf	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31¼	10½	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	11¼	10½	11⅛	11
48¼	37	2½†	Am Stores	300	43	41⅞	41⅞	43½
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	300	49⅞	48¾	48¾	48
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	103
201¾	151¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	37400	156½	151¾	154¾	153¼
105	51	8	Am Type Founders	400	54½	54	54½	54
80¾	37⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	3800	40½	39¾	40½	38¾
79	37	3	Am WW&E ct	300	38	38	38	37
11⅞	8¼		Am Woolen	800	7¾	6¾	7¾	8¼
40	20⅝		Am Woolen pf	2300	34½	30¼	33⅜	30¼
3¾	2		Am Zinc Lead & S	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	35400	19¼	18¼	18¾	18⅞
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	300	19⅝	18½	18½	
36	18⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	19¾	17¾		18⅜
10½	8¼		Andes Copper	200	8	8	8	
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	36¼	34¾	35¾	37
4½	1⅜		Armour Ill A	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅞	1		Armour Ill B	200	1	⅞	1	1
47	10		Armour Ill pf	600	10	10	10	10½
9	3¾		Arnold Constable	500	4¼	4¼	4¾	
29¾	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	200	18	18½	18½	17
98	85	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	78	78	78	
203¾	115¼	10	Atchison T &SF	7200	117¾	113	113½	115½
108¼	100	5	Atchison pf	400	100	99¾	99¾	100
120	75½	7	Atl Coast Line	200	72¾	72	72	
23¾	11¼	1	Atl Refining	2100	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
99¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	110	83	83	83	84
13½	5½	1	Atlas Stores	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29½	10½	4†	Auburn Auto	11800	13½	11¾	12¾	11¾
2½	1		Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¼	3		Aviation Corp Del	200	3½	3¾	3¾	3½

—B—

27⅞	8½		Baldwin Loco	600	9½	8½	9½	9
87¾	33½	5	Balt & Ohio	4900	38¾	33½	36¼	34¾
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	40	106	106	106	
66¾	39¾	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	38	38	38	39¾
113½	99¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	2800	7	6¾	7	6¾
61	53½		Beatrice Cream	100	57	57	57	58½
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	46	46	46	47
12½	1¾		Belding Hem	600	5⅞	5¾	6⅛	6
80¾	71¼	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	70	67½	69½	71¾
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	7900	20½	18⅜	20½	19¼
46¾	21¼	2	Best & Co	2300	35¼	34	35¼	35
70¾	34¼	3	Bethlehem Steel	31600	38½	34¼	35¾	35
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	400	98½	97¾	99	98
43	29¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	3400	29¾	26¾	29	28½
66¼	60	4	Bon Ami A	100	62	62	62	
78½	47	3†	Borden	1200	53¾	53¼	53½	53¾
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2400	15¾	15	15½	15¼
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1600	10	9¾	10	9¾
24½	14¾	2	Briggs & Strat	200	15	14¾	15	15
69¾	47	4	Brooklyn Man T	3500	50	47½	50	48
94½	85¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	60	87½	87½	87½	
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1600	101½	100	101½	100½
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	40½	40½	40½	41
15	6½		Brunswick Balke	500	6	6	6	6
9	5		Bruns Terminal	400	5	5	5	5
20½	6¼		Bucyrus Erie	2600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
5⅜	2½		Budd Mfg	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13	5½	1	Budd Wheel	600	6½	5½	6	6⅜
23	7¼		Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
32¼	19¼	1	Burroughs Add	400	20⅝	20¼	20½	20½
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	100	19	19	19	20
2¾	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅝	8½		Butterick	400	8½	8	8	
69¾	23		Byers	4300	24½	22¾	24	23¾

—C—

53	20	2	Calif Packing	300	20½	20	20½	20
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell W&C	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
11¾	5		Calumet & Hecla	1900	5½	4¾	5	5½
43¾	23½		Calumet & Ariz	200	25¾	23¾	23¾	
45	23½	6	Canada Dry	900	25¾	24	25¾	24¾
48¾	16½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6400	17½	16¾	17½	16⅞
25	17¾	1.80	Cannon Mills	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	9½		Capital Admin	400	13¼	12	12	12½
131½	44½		Case Threshg	42800	47	43¾	47	44¾
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	80	63	58½	60	58
52½	16⅝	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	17½	16⅞	17½	17¼
4	2		Cavanagh Dobbs	2300	2¼	2	2	2
16	8		Celanese Corp	900	8	8	8	8
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
13¾	3⅝		Celotex ct	300	4	4	4	4
30½	12¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1200	13½	12½	12¾	13
23¼	5¼		Checker Cab Mfg	700	6½	5¼	6	6
54½	26	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	25½	24	25⅜	25
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	6700	29	27½	29	29
7⅞	3½		Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	300	18½	18	18	18⅝
8⅝	3½		Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
15⅝	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	5½	4¾	5¼	5
45½	16½	4	Chi & N'western	900	17½	17	17½	17¾
15¼	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	1200	6¼	5¾	6¼	6
35	15½		Chi Pneu T pf	400	18¾	18½	18½	18½
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	1700	27	25¾	26½	26
90	49	6	Chi R I & P 6%	300	50	49	50	
12¾	10		Chickasha Cot O	100	11	11	11	11
25¾	12½		Chrysler	31400	18¾	16¾	17⅞	17¾
37⅞	28	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	30	28½	30	28½
4⅜	1¼		City Stores	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
170	130½	7.50	Coca Cola	12700	133⅜	130½	132	133¾
50½	36¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	38¼	36¼	37½	38
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	600	12½	11¾	13½	12½
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	93	93	93	
32½	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼
48¾	20⅝	2	Columbia Gas	16700	24	21½	23	21⅞
109½	86	6	Columbia G pf A	400	101½	98½	98½	
97½	89¾	.5	Columbia G pf B	100	91	91	91	
111⅝	81½	5	Columbian Carb	2900	86¾	83	85	84
16⅜	5	.56	Columbia Graph	1100	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
23¼	13¾	1.60	Comm Credit	700	13	13¾	13½	13
25⅜	13	1½	Comm Cred pf	200	24½	24½	24½	24¾
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	200	89	88	88½	89
35⅞	30¾	3	Com Cred A	300	33½	33½	33½	
24	20	2	Comm'n Tr ¢½%	1400	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾
108	101¼	6½	Common I Tr ¢½%	160	103¾	101½	101¾	103
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	7700	14¾	13¼	14	13¾
13	6¾	.40	Conwith & So	14700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100¾	87½	6	Conwith & So pf	500	87¾	87¼	87¼	87½
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	13½	13½	14	13¾
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	13	12¾	12¾	13
109⅝	80½	4	Consol Gas	31400	84½	80½	83¾	81¼
107	101¼	5	Consol Gas pf	600	104¼	103½	104¼	104
18¾	11½	1	Consol Laundries	400	12	11¾	12	12
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
28	9		Container B	300	1	1	1	1
30	9		Cont Baking A	500	9½	9	9	9⅜
27¾	13½		Cont Baking B	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
47¾	44⅜	8	Cont Baking pf	100	49	49	49	49½
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	4700	48	43½	46	44¼
16⅞	6½		Cont Dia Fibre	600	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
51⅞	30¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	1900	31¾	30¾	31¾	31½
12	5⅝		Mont Motors	2100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	5		Cont Oil	4000	7	7	7	7¼
12	2¼		Cont Shares	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
86¾	52¾	3	Corn Products	4700	55¾	53¾	54	53¾
153¾	146	7	Corn Prod pf	40	146	146	146	146
18	4¾		Coty	900	5	4¾	5	4¾
34½	24¼	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	34½	24¼	24½	
8¾	4½		Crosley Radio	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
38½	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
34¾	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	31	30	30	30
63	30¾		Crucible Steel	1400	37⅜	36	36	37
5⅞	3		Cuba Co	100	3	3	3	3½
5⅞	2½		Cuban Am Sug	400	3½	3¾	3½	3½
2¾	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
1½	⅛		Cuban Dom S	11200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	62½	4	Curtis Publishing	1400	64½	63¾	64½	63¾
109	100	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	100	100	100	
8⅞	2¼		Curtis-Wright	8700	3¼	2¾	3⅛	3¼
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

—D—

23	7		Davison Chem	700	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	15	15	15	
157½	96	9	Del & Hudson	1300	105	103	104	104
102	32½	4	Del Lack & W	3200	35	33½	34½	32½
134¾	75¼	7	Denver R G pf	300	81	81	81	82½
196	140⅝	6	Detroit Edison	2000	146	144	144	144
23	14½	1	Diamond Match	800	17¾	16⅝	17	16¾
28½	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
13¼	8¼	1	Doose Minsgr	1100	9¾	9¾	11½	11¼
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1700	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾
21¼	14¼	1.20	Douglas Air	1000	16	14½	14¾	15
107	71	4	Du Pont de Nem	28900	75	71	74	73½
124¾	117½	6	Du Pont pf ctf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	117½
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10	

—E—

186¾	118	.5†	Eastman Kodak	9900	127	121½	122¾	124
135	128¾	7	Eastman Kod pf	100	128	128	128	
21⅞	9¼	1.80	Eaton Axle & Spg	1500	10¾	10	10¼	10¼
11¼	3½		Edmgan Sehbld	500	7	7	7	7
62	38½		Edmiston B pf	100	54	54	54	54½
74⅜	34¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	37	35	36¾	36¾
4½	2		Elec Bd & Sh	1400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8½	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	4800	5	4¾	4¾	5
69¾	38¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	43800	37½	36¾	37¼	36¾
100⅛	82¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	800	85¾	84¾	85¾	85¾
80	45	6	El Pd Pwr 6% pf	100	47	47	47	47
49	43	4	Elec-Stor Battery	200	45¼	43	43½	42
45⅝	30	3*	Endicott Johnson	300	38½	37¾	38¼	38¾
114	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	112
49	27¼	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	27½	27¼	27¼	28
81	71	5½*	Engineers P S pf'ww	100	77	77	77	
99	84½	6*	Engineers P S pf	200	94½	84½	84½	85¾
38¾	28½	2½	Equitable Of Ill	900	34¼	28¼	28¾	28¾
39¾	13⅝		Erie RR	400	14¾	13¾	14¾	14
44¾	30	4	Erie RR 1pf	1200	39	38	38	38
12¾	4¾		Eureka Vacuum	1200	5	5	5	5

—F—

23¾	10¼		Fairbanks Morse	300	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
108½	84¼		Fairbanks M pf	50	87	87	87	
27½	15½	.35	Fed Dept Stores	700	17	16¾	16¾	17
82	64	3	Fed L & Tr pf	40	65¾	65¼	65¾	
7¾	4	.50	Fed Motor Tr	200	4	4	4	

—G—

40	30	3	Gamewell	10	31	31	31	31½
4	½		Gardner Motor	200	½	½	½	½
73¾	29¾	4	Gen Am Tk Car	3700	51½	50¾	51½	51
41	21	2	Gen Asphalt	1000	21¾	21¼	21¾	21
24¾	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	1400	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
3	1		Gen Bronze	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14	4		Gen Cable A	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
68	36½		Gen Cable pf	50	38¼	38¼	38½	37
94¾	31¾	1.60	Gen Electric	58600	33	32¾	32¾	32½
13½	11¼	.60	Gen Fdy Sty	1100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11½
58	43	3	Gen Foods	800	45	44¾	45	44¾
8	3¾	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1700	4¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12	4	.30	Gen Gas & E B	100	4	4	4	
40	28	3	Gen Mills	200	37	36½	36½	31
48	30½	3	Gen Motors	43200	33½	30¾	32¾	31
103¾	85	5	Gen Mot 6% pf	1100	100	98¾	98¾	100½
10¼	4		Gen Out Ad	1300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
22	7½		Gen Out Ad A	300	8½	7¾	8	8¼
70	50½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	50	62¼	62	62	63½
23	7¾		Gen Pub Service	1700	8	7½	8	7⅝
16¾	2¾		Gen eStatly	1400	3	2¾	3	2¾
25½	24½	3	Gen Rity pf ww	100	23½	23½	23½	24
37¾	34¾	3	Gen Refractories	700	35¾	34½	35¾	34¾
15⅝	1¾		Gen Thea Equip	6700	2¼	2	2	2
38⅜	13¾		Gillette Saf Rzr	11700	16	13¾	15	14
76½	52	5	Gillette S R pf	100	55	52	52

RAW PRODUCTS VOLUME GAINS IN DOMINION

Increase in Construction Contracts—Western Wheat Being Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 17—An improvement in industrial conditions in Canada is foreshadowed by the increasing accumulation of raw products by the Dominion's leading manufacturing industries.

Government figures issued during the last week show a steadily increasing volume of imports of crude rubber, of raw wool and unrefined petroleum. The figures would tend to indicate a revival of activity in the rubber manufacturing industry, in the textile industry and in petroleum refineries. Imports for these industries in July show a large increase compared with the like month in 1930.

Other important factors in the slightly more pleasing outlook are the increased volume of new construction contracted for during the last few months, and the various projects designed to relieve unemployment in the coming winter.

In the course of a recent address to a western audience, Premier Bennett stated that during the coming fall and winter there would be work for all who desired it. It has been estimated that the cost to the Federal Government alone for the various relief projects will be close to $100,000,000.

The relief measures will extend into next summer or longer. The works to be undertaken, notably those connected with the trans-Canada highway scheme, may take several years to complete.

The transitional period between the summer and the fall has brought about some falling off in volume of retail sales of clothing, although this has been offset to some extent by heavier purchases for school supplies. In some of the jobbing trades, notably boots, shoes and hardware, satisfactory orders are being received.

Reports from various sources indicate that buying of fall merchandise by retailers has not yet assumed very wide proportions. Wholesalers claim to be receiving increased numbers of orders for sorting purposes, but total volume is lower than it usually is in a normal year.

It is believed that stocks of merchandise in retail stores are at a minimum, and if business does develop to anywhere near its regular proportions in the coming fall, dealers will have to order in rush quantities to maintain enough variety to supply the demand.

Under conditions generally favorable the greater part of the wheat has now been cut in Western Canada, and the new crop is beginning to move on the railroads. Final surveys of crop conditions indicate some surprisingly good yields in the northern districts, with the grades running distinctly better than was anticipated.

In a report just issued, the Dominion bureau of statistics estimates the wheat crop in the three Prairie Provinces at 246,000,000 bushels. This is substantially below the crop of 374,500,000 bushels in 1930. While there are bumper crops in central Alberta, there is a complete failure in southern regions. Cutting of grains is well advanced in eastern Canada.

The bank statement for July shows a further increase in savings deposits. These amounted at the end of the month to $1,450,356,954, as compared with $1,402,027,767 at the end of July, 1930. Demand deposits, current and call loans in Canada and outside, recorded seasonal decreases, as compared with the preceding month of June, 1931.

There was a slightly more optimistic feeling in some Canadian automotive circles, probably accentuated by the holding of the automotive distribution display at the Canadian National Exhibition.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

More Than a Memory

THE Hoover moratorium is far from becoming a memory in Wall Street. It is one of the live topics of current conversation. Reports that bankers were pressing for an extension of the debt holiday have brought the subject again to the front. The banking community is in fact it is regarded by the public as having a stake in the moratorium, and that its advocacy of an extension would not be merely altruistic. Bankers, it is said, would prefer public opinion to shape itself in the direction of a debt-holiday extension, uninfluenced by them. For one thing they are adverse to impressing France that American bankers are assuming a dictatorial attitude in international debt affairs.

Wealth and the West

Per capita distribution of wealth in the United States favors the West—the West being that portion of the country west of the Mississippi River. This is brought out in a study by the National Industrial Conference Board. The board's figures show that 71.2 per cent of the United States' land area lies to the west of the Father of Waters, inhabited by only 30.4 per cent of the population. Among the "westerners," however, is distributed 32 per cent of the total national wealth.

Explaining the Paradox

Tons of money and difficult times seem not to belong in the same picture. But like many other apparent contradictions they can be reconciled. Questioned on the reason for the combination of these two phenomena in the current business situation, an executive likened money to a locomotive. There's a lot of stuff to a locomotive, but its mass doesn't get anyone anywhere unless it is put in motion. It is the movement of wealth, the velocity with which money circulates that spells prosperity, it was pointed out.

C. W. M.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	89¼	89¼
Adams Express 4s '48	83½	83½
Albany PWF 6s '46	93½	93½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	48½	48½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	48½	48
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	34	34
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	49¾	49¾
Amer I O Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75	75
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	61½	60
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	118	118¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	107
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107¾	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	108	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	100	99¾
Amer W W& Elec deb 6s '75	94	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	56	55
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	91½	91
Associated Oil 6s '35	103½	103½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93	93½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94½	94¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	101	101
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96	95¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45½	45
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96	95¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93½	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	67	66½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	85	85
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 1st, 5s ct '48	105¾	105¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85½	85
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	89	88½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	98¼	98¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110¾	110¼
Bell Ind L 6s '46	95	95
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99½	99¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	90½	90¼
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	86¾	86¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27½	27¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95½	94¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '50	105½	105½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¾	105½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	64	64
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	84
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97½	97½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	91½	91
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	90¼	90
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96¾	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	94½	95¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101½	101¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	100¼	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	101¾	100½
Can North deb 6½s '46	116	115
Can North deb 7s '40	110¾	110½
Can Pacific deb 4s	80¾	79½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	91½	91½
Can Pacific 5s '44	101	101
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	38	38
Cen Ill Elgin Gas 5s '51	94	94
Cne Steel Co 5s '41	95	93½
Certainteed 5½s '48	49¾	48¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	84¼	84
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	94¾	94¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	95½	94½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99¼	99
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	107¾	106
Chicago Dist El Gen 4s	104½	104½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17½	17½
Chicago & East Ill 6s	92	92
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	60¼	68½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	92	92
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12¾	13½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41¼	40¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	81	81
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	70	69
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	54¾	54¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	70¼	70
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	101	101
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	76½	76
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103	103
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	80
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	72	71
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	59¾	53¼
Chicago Ter Rau & SE 5s '60	50	50
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Chicago Un Sta 5s '66	106	106
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	81	80¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	94	94
Childs Co 5s '43	63	61
Chile Copper 8s '47	62	60
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	96¾	100¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100½	100¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	69¾	69¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	94½	94¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	94½	92½
Columbia G & E 5s '52 Apr	95½	94
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	90¾	90¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 5½s '36	98¾	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96¼	96
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107	107
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¾	101¾
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104¾	104¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '43	106½	106½
Corn Products 5s '34	96	96
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90	90
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	5	5
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	49	49
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	59¾	59¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	99¾	99¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¼	92¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den Gas 5s sta	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	80	80
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41	41
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103	102
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103½	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107½	107¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¼	87
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	96	96
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	104¾	104¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10¼	10
Elgin Joliet & East 1st	102½	102½
Erie RR cv A '53	61¼	61¼
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	61¼	61¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	84½	84¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	61	60¾
Erie RR gen lien	66¼	65¾
Erie RR gen 4s '75	61¼	60¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	31½	30
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	69	69
Fla East Coast 5s '74	14½	13½
Ft. St. Depot 4½s	46	46
Francisco Sugar 7½s	44	41
Fre Elk Mo. Vac 6s	102	102
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86½	85¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	64¾	64½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¼
Gen Pub S½s '53	96	96
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	73	73
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	16½	13
Goodrich 6s '45	50½	50
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	93	92
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105	104¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B'52	95	95
Great Northern 7s '36 A	103½	102¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	100	100
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	94½	86
Houston Oil 5½s '40	86	86
Hudson Coal 5s '62	53	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	69¼	69
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	93¼	93
Humble Oil 5s '37	93½	93
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfrg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Central 3s Lou div	72½	72½
Ill Central 4s '52	55	55
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	62	62
Ill Central 4¾s '66	55	55
Ill Central 6½s '36	87½	87
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	85	80½
Ill Central Spaflit 3½s	85	82½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103¾	102¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	92	92
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	92½	92
Inter Hydro El 8s '44	58¼	55½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	71½	71¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	66	63
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55¾	55¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s stp '66	55¾	55¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	40	30½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	75½	71
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	78¾	78
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	62	62
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	77½	77½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66¾	66¾
Int Paper 6s '55	41	39
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	40¼	40¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	77½	77
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	67	66
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104½	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74	73½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	78½	78
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95½	95
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98¼	97½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 E	98	98
Laclede Gas 5½s O	98½	98
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	98½	98¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	15¼	14
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99¼	99¼
Lehigh Val Terminal 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96½	96½
Long Island gen 4s '38	97	97
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Louis Arkansas & Tx '69	40½	40½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91	90½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100½	100¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	42½	40¾
Manhat Ry 3d 4s 2013	44	44
Marion Steam S 6s	32	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	82	82
Meade 6s '45 ww	65	64
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101¾	100½
Midlan dof NJ 5s '40	75½	75
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99Q	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	102½	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	101¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	90	90
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	87	86
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	65	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	48	48¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	69	69
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	69	68¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	69¼	69
Mo Pac 5s I '81	69¾	69
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	58¾	56
Mobile & O ment 5s '47	35¾	33¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	66	64½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47¾	47¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98½
Nat Steel 5s	86¾	86
Newberry 5½s	91½	90
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107¼	107¼
New Orl P S 5s '57 A	111¾	111½
New Orl Pub Ser 5s A '52	103¾	99
N O Pub Ser 5s '54 B	99	99
N O T & M 5s '53	43	43
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87¾	87¾
NYC&HR deb 6s '34	89	88½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	86¾	87¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	48½	48
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	97¼	96¾
NYC L St. con 4½s '31	79½	78¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83	83¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91	90¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '33	97	97
NY Dock Co 4s '39	48¾	48
NY Edison 3s '46	107	106½
NY Edison rfg 4½s '44	116	115¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100½	100½
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '50	81¾	81¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	100¾	100¼
NY O & W Jersey 5s '39	100¾	100¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '53	47	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	55
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	4¾	4¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105	105
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	89	89
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	77	70½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Niag Share 5½s '50	86¾	85½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	30½	30½
Norf & W 6s	104¾	104¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	38¼	38
North Am Co 5s '61	96	94
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	99¼	96
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	101¾	100¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107½	106½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63¾	63¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	93¾	92¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	80	80
Nor Pacific 6s B2047	90	87¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96½	96½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	90¾	90¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	31	31
Paramount Publix 5½s' 50	71½	70
Paramount Bwy 5½s' 51	101	100½
Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47	81¼	80
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	90½	90½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	52½	52
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	84	84
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	95¼	95¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s' 65	95¼	95¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100¾	100½
Penn Railroad gen 5s' 68	104¼	103½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106½	105½
Penn Power & Lt 4½s	96¾	96
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s' 74	102¾	102¾
Pere Marquette 5s' 56	66½	66½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	64¼	64¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	57½	57
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	50¾	49
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97¾	98¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s' 67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s' 73	78½	78
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	55	55
Phil Railway 4s	24	24
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	60	60
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	96½	96½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82	80¾
Port Gen Elec 5s' 35	103½	103½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	50½	48
Pressed Steel Car 5s' 33	80	80
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98½	97
Pub Svc R&G 4½s '67	105	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	84	83
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81¼	81½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	83	83
Remington Rand 5½s 47 ww	66	66
Republic Lab5 rfg 5½s '53	71	70
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	35	35
Rio G & W col 4s '49	70	70
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	75¾	75¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	90¼	89¾
St Louis & SF 4s A 50	52½	52½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	37¼	36½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	60	59½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	9¾	9½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	60	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81¼	81¼
Shell Union 5s '47	67	66½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66¾	66½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104½	104½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	54¾	53¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88	87
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91	90¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102
Skelly Oil Co 3½s '39	61	61
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	91½	91½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	81	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	81	80½
Southern do 4½s '81	80¾	80¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	61½	61¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	101½	101¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¼	100¼
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	110½	110½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	78	78
Texas Corp 3s '44	93¾	92½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	74	74
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¼	48½
Third Ave 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	31½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	35	35
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	70	70
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s ct '35	99	99
Union Oil Cal 6s A '42	104¼	104¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¼	86
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67	67
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	101¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	56	48
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43	41
Vanadium 5s	69½	69½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	38	38
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37	37
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	75	75
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	56	55
Warren 6s	68¼	68½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¼	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105¼	105
Western Union R E 4½s'50	99½	99¼
Western Union 5s '51	100¾	100¼
Western Union 5½s '56	108½	108¾
Western Union 5s '60	100	99
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	80	80
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	30	30
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90¼	90¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	47	47
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	94½	93¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	94½	93

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sept.16	Sept.17
4th 4¼s '38	104.24	104.22	104.23	104.24
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.25	102.27	
2¼s '27	102.6	102.3	102.5	
US 3¾s '43	M101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24
US 3¾s '43	Jn101.24	101.21	101.24	
US 3¾s '47	101.26	101.22	101.26	101.22
US 4¼s '49	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.24
US 4s '54	107.70	107.70	107.70	107.4
US 3s '55	99.19	99.19	99.19	99.19

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s			52½	50
Adriatic Elec 7s '52			88	87½
Antioquia 7s A '46			27	25½
Antioquia 7s B '45			25	25
Antioquia 7s D '45			25	24½
Antwerp 5s '58			98	97
Argentine Gov 5½s '63			52	52
Argentine Gov 6s June '57			86½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			55	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			55	55
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			55	55
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			55	55
Argentine Gov 6s '57 B			57½	55
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			52¾	52½
Australia 4½s '58			45	42½
Australia 5s '55			50¾	47½
Australia 5s '57			68¾	68¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '37			52	49
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			105¾	105¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50			64	64
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			38¾	38¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55			100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55			109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			105	104½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			43½	43
Berlin Elec 6½s '50			43	43
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51			40	40
Berlin Elec 6s '55			38	38
Bogota (City) 8s '49			35	31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			10¼	10
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '67			15¼	15
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52			30	26
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			31	26¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			31	29
Brazil (US) 7½s '52			98½	98½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			30	32½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww			34½	34½
Bremen 7s '35			48	48
Brisbane 5s '57			39¾	39¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62			40	37½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60			30	30
Buenos Aires 6s' 61 (Prov)			30½	30½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s' 61			30½	32½
Buenos Aires 6½s '57			47	46¼
Bulgaria 7s '67			36	32
Bulgaria 7½s' 68			50	49½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s' 46			32	30
Canada (Dom) 4½s' 38			103¼	100
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			92	91½
Canada (Dom) 4s' 63			104¾	104
Chile (Bank) 6s' 41			15¼	15¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s' 57			20¾	19½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61			20½	18½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			15	15
Chile (Rep) 8s' 60			19½	19
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61			20	20
Chile (Rep) 8s' 61			21	21
Chile (Rep) 8s '61 Sept			20	20
Chilean Loan 7s '60			18¾	18¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6½s' 48			36½	36
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s' 47			43	45
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			38	37
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			37½	37½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			29	29½
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct			33¾	30¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53			39¾	39¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			53	52
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			53¾	53¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 53			83	83
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 45			44¾	44
Cundi (Rep) 6½s' 59			31	30
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			90	89¾
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55			97½	97½
Denmark (King) 6s '42			101½	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			81	79½
Dresden 7s '45			55	50
Duke Price Power 6s '66			98	98

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

		High	Low	Sept.17	Sept.16
$5000	Amoskeag 6s	74½	74½	74½	
2000	Chi Pet 5s	98	98	98	
1000	Mas G 4½s'31	100½	100½	100½	100½
28000	PS Pac 7s	100	100	100	
5000	Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

Glass Jar Demand Largest in Decade

THE winds of adversity are tempered in many places and in various directions. One is inability to readily market their garden products, thousands of farm families are preserving food for the winter, and the resultant demand for glass jars is so tremendous that glass factories are unable to cope with the orders.

The Toledo (Ohio) distributor for Owens-Illinois Glass Company states that the call for glass jars for canning is 10 times larger than at any time since 1920. In northwestern Ohio alone 35 carloads of glass jars have been used already this season. Instances of some families using 5000 jars have been found.

The company's factories at Alton, Ill., and Huntington, W. Va., are being operated to capacity. The catsup bottle demand is just starting, while bottling of grape juice will start in about two weeks.

	High	Low
Dutch El 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch El sf 6s '52

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FIRST SAILING RACE OCT. 17

Schooner Bluenose and the Thebaud to Compete Off Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 17 (AP)—The first race between the schooner Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., and the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleet was set today for Oct. 17. The races are to be sailed off Halifax.

The owners of the Bluenose yesterday accepted the challenge of the American schooner. Agreement was not at once reached, however, upon the date for the opening of the race series, the Gloucester competitors asking that it be Oct. 17 while the Canadians, apparently in the hope of stronger winds, put forward Oct. 24 as their choice.

The Bluenose is the holder of the historic Dennis Trophy, the emblem of the sailing championship of the fishing fleets of the North Atlantic. This trophy, however, has not been placed in competition since an unfinished series off Halifax in 1923 in which the Gloucester schooner Columbia raced the Bluenose. The Columbia was later lost with all hands.

Last year the Thebaud defeated the Bluenose in a series of races off Gloucester in which the trophy was not at stake.

Economic conditions of this season have left both vessels idle and so both were available for prompt tuning up. The series will bring together old opponents in Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose, who has long sailed to the fishing banks, and Capt. Ben Pine of the Thebaud, Gloucester's veteran racing skipper.

Pennant Winners Win 100th Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	100	43	.699
Washington	86	56	.606
New York	84	57	.596
Cleveland	72	69	.511
St. Louis	59	84	.413
Detroit	57	86	.399
Boston	55	86	.390
Chicago	55	87	.387

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 5.
Washington 6, St. Louis 2.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.

After clinching their third straight American League pennant on Tuesday, the Philadelphia Athletics again defeated Cleveland on Wednesday, 7 to 5, to gain their one-hundredth victory of the season. Washington gained one-half a game on the New York Yankees in the race between the two clubs for possession of second place in the standing, by winning from St. Louis, 6 to 2. Boston won another game from Chicago, this time by the score of 2 to 1, and left the American League cellar. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

George Earnshaw, Connie Mack's big right-hander, after a bad start, settled down and pitched steady ball, to win his twentieth victory of the year. The Indians found him for five runs in the second inning, but after that could do nothing in the way of scoring. Wes Ferrell pitched for the losers and when given a comfortable lead, could not hold it. The A's rallied in the fifth and sixth, and scored all of their seven runs. McNair, Philadelphia second baseman, hit a homer and single, and drove in three runs. Todt with two singles, accounted for two runs. Hodapp made two of Cleveland's six hits.

Alvin Crowder won his eighth straight victory for the Senators when he held the Browns in check for seven innings. He left the game in the seventh for a pinch hitter and Marberry finished. The Senators made only eight hits to ten for St. Louis. Coffman started and finished for the Browns, but was given poor support. Myer's triple for the Senators and a double by Kress for the Browns were the only extra-base hits made during the contest. Spencer and West, with two hits each, did the best at bat for the winners. Schulte connected with three hits for St. Louis.

Durham and Webb starred as the Red Sox defeated their White Sox rivals and climbed out of last place. The former, a right-hander, limited the White Sox to three scattered hits and in all pitched a brilliant game of ball. Frasier, his opponent, also pitched winning ball, holding the Boston club to four hits. Webb's hitting, however, spoiled Frasier's chances of winning. The big Boston right fielder hit two doubles, his sixty-second and sixty-third of the season, scored the first run and drove in the other. He now needs only one more double to tie the major league record held by George Burns of Cleveland. Rothrock scored the winning Boston run in the sixth. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	x	7	10	1
Cleveland	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0

Batteries — Earnshaw and Cochrane, Palmisano; Ferrell and Myatt. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 29m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	x	6	8	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries — Crowder, Marberry and Spencer; Coffman and Bengough, Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—McGowan, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—1h. 44m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	2	4	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0

Batteries—Durham and Connolly; Frasier and Grube. Umpires—Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—1h. 14m.

DR. ALEKHINE WINS GAME FROM BELGIAN

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 17 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France, leader in the international chess masters' tournament, won another game in the eighteenth round yesteray, defeating Colle of Belgium. The summaries:

First Board—Stoltz, Sweden, vs. Asztalos, Jugoslavia, adjourned.

Second Board—Vidmar, Jugoslavia, defeated Kostich, Jugoslavia.

Third Board—Dr. Alekhine, France, defeated Colle, Belgium.

Fourth Board—Maroczy, Hungary, vs. Nimzowitsch, Denmark, draw.

Fifth Board—Kashdan, United States, Vs Pirc, Jugoslavia, adjourned.

Sixth Board—Bogoljubow, Germany, defeated Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

Seventh Board—Spielmann, Austria, vs. Dr. Tartakower, Poland, draw.

SIDELINES

DARTMOUTH should have one of the powerful elevens of the East this season despite early reports of graduation losses. A line with such luminaries as Captain Yudickey, Mackey, Pyles, Barber and Hoffman, augmented by such backs as Morton, Frigard, McCall and Wilkin, not to mention several others, and backed by sound football as taught by Jackson Cannell, is certain to go places.

Since Tad Jones abandoned the reins of Yale football, the Eli has undergone a variety of changes in style and this season almost promises so to disguise the offense as to make it nearly unrecognizable. Coach Mal Stevens has plenty of outside coaching in Benny Friedman, former Michigan star of forward pass fame; Adam Walsh and Bucky O'Connor, Notre Dame products, and himself a pupil of Jones.

Boston University has something in the way of an opportunity to make a name for itself other than one of those teams to be so completely "snowed under" by the big colleges. Coach Hillary Mahaney has a schedule against teams more nearly in the class of the Pioneers and B. U. faces a contest each playing date instead of a sure rout. It certainly was not encouraging for the Pioneers or Coach Mahaney to face a team as good as West Point for the opening game and then spend most of the season recovering only to be set back again later at the hands of Dartmouth.

Coach Lew Manley greeted 33 Tufts College football prospects yesterday and only five were veterans but the Jumbos, a couple of years ahead of B. U., dropped chances of national fame against large colleges by scheduling teams more nearly their own equal and despite the slight prospects, will have no handicap of facing teams much too good.

Iowa State will start its hard-working center, Gordon Nagel, again this year. The 185-pound pivot man played every minute of the entire season for the Cyclones last year—a schedule of nine games.

Colleen Is Still Leading Star Class Yacht Standing

STAR CLASS INTERNATIONAL YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP

Yacht and Fleet	Points
Colleen, Central, L. I. S.	90
Dixie, New Orleans	83
Zoa, Long Beach, Calif.	83
Joy, Solent	82
Majella II, Illinois River	78
Wings, Great South Bay	77
Winsome, Peconic and Gardeners Bay	73
Rhody, Narragansett Bay	65
Vixen, Barnegat Bay	61
Vega, Newport Harbor, Calif.	58
Flapper, Hampton Roads	57
Menehune, Hawaii	55
Gar, Chesapeake Bay	55
Juno, Delaware River	54
Barby II, Santa Barbara, Calif.	49
Peggywee, Western L. I. S.	46
Fleet Star II, Gravesend Bay	45
Virgo, Venezuela	39
Natty Bumppo, Lake Otsego	37
Blue Mist, Lake Ontario	35
Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S.	31
Carol II, Lake Michigan	30
Sea Beast, Nantucket Sound	23
Mabuya, Havana	18
Lone Wolf, Elk River, Md.	16
Darling, Paris	10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 17—With the final race scheduled to take place today, Colleen, representing the Central Long Island Sound fleet and captained by W. J. McHugh, is a favorite to succeed to the championship of the International Star Class yacht racing association now held by Peggywee, representing the Long Island Sound fleet, which cannot win the championship as a result of being disqualified from one race and withdrawing from yesterday's. Dixie, representing the New Orleans fleet, and Zoa representing Long Beach, Calif., are tied for second place with 83 points, while Joy, representing the Solent, England, is a close fourth with 82.

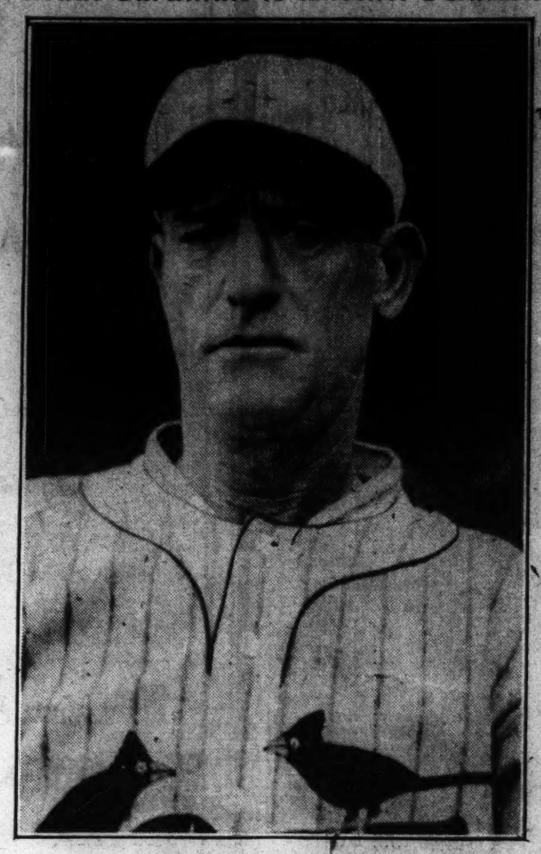
Yesterday's race was held over a 2½-mile windward and leeward course twice around. This was a change over the previous courses which were of shorter length and three times round and was made at the request of a majority of the captains of the competing yachts. There was a fresh east-northeast breeze blowing and the yachts went over the course in the fastest time of any of the races yet held. Rhody, representing the Narragansett Bay fleet and skippered by W. B. Comstock, covering the course in 2h. 6m. only 1 second ahead of Joy sailed by Colin Ratsey. Vega sailed by William Lyon and representing Newport Harbor, Calif., was a close third only 7 seconds behind the winner.

It was a hard race for the skippers and their little boats, as two were disabled and five withdrew from the race for one cause or another. Peggywee fouled the stakeboat at the start and withdrew. A few seconds later Fleet Star II, sailed by T. D. Parkman, Gravesend Bay, hit Darling, sailed by Comte Gerard de Poilene, Baris, and the former withdrew, while the latter was unable to finish. Soon after rounding the first mark, Gar, representing Chesapeake Bay and sailed by C. E. Henderson Jr., got in a mixup with the Dixie and withdrew. Later in the race Natty Bumppo of Otsego Lake withdrew after carrying away her jib sheets and Mabuya withdrew after tagging the windward mark on the second round. The summary:

FOURTH RACE—Start 1:15—Windward and Leeward Course, 10 Miles

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Rhody, W. B. Comstock	3 21 19
Joy, Colin Ratsey	3 21 29
Vega, William Lyon	3 21 26
Zoa, Edward Fink	3 21 36
Colleen, W. J. McHugh	3 22 34
Wings, C. J. Pflug	3 22 45
Winsome, Harkness Edwards	3 23 23
Dixie, Edwin Jahnecke	3 25 15
Virgo, M. A. A. Rhys-Price	3 26 25
Flapper, J. G. Miller	3 25 41
Menehune, F. K. Bottomley	3 27 34
Majella II, Ralph Bradley	3 28 36
Kittiwake, W. S. MacDonald	3 28 48
Barby II, Winsor Soule	3 29 48
Vixen, F. S. Dale	3 30 17
Juno, F. W. Robertson	3 30 43
Blue Mist, J. G. Dowling	3 32 10
Sea Beast, Nathaniel Davis	3 35 56
Carol, S. G. Opas	3 37 18
Peggywee, Arthur Knapp Jr.	Withdrew
Fleet Star II, T. D. Parkman	Withdrew
Darling, Comte Gerard de Poilene	D. N. F.
Mabuya, Enrique Gamba	Withdrew
Natty Bumppo, Sampson Smith	Disabled
Gar, C. E. Henderson Jr.	Withdrew
Lone Wolf, J. B. McClatchy	Disqualified

Leads Cardinals to Another Pennant



CHARLES E. "GABBY" STREET
Manager, St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

EIGHT LEFT IN P. G. A. TOURNEY

Armour, Sarazen, Espinosa, Walker, and Burke Among Survivors

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17 (AP)—The exacting competition for the Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday drew a step nearer to the apparently inevitable clash between the defending titlist, Tommy Armour of Detroit, and Gene Sarazen of Great Neck, L. I., who has supplied the tourney with its best golf.

The six others who, with more or less difficulty, accompanied this pair of stars into the quarterfinal 36-hole matches were Billy Burke, the open champion; young Horton Smith of Detroit; Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago veteran; Cyril Walker of Ridgewood, N. J., and two of the younger-set professionals, Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., and Denny Shute of Chicago.

Armour, shooting a 73 yesterday morning on the breezy 70-par Wannamoisett Country Club course at Rumford, was able to finish his first round with only a one-hole lead on Walter Murray of Valparaiso, Ind. The latter, however, was unable to stand the pressure for the "black Scot" annexed four more holes on his second outward nine and coasted in to end the match on the thirty-third green.

Sarazen Wins 7 and 6

Sarazen's victory over Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., was even more decisive. Sarazen, who has won two P. G. A. championships and was runner-up last year, had another 72 on his morning round and went to 4 up on Runyan, who carded a 76. Sarazen's second trip out was a par performance, during which he gained four more holes to two for Runyan. Sarazen's par 4 gave him the twenty-ninth and he concluded the match by halving the next hole to win by the top-heavy margin of 7 and 6.

Burke continued his quest for the only other major championship open to him by overwhelming young Bob Crowley of Haverhill, Mass., 6 and 4, in a match that was never close. Burke was 5 up when he ended his morning round with a 75, four strokes under his opponent, and he played easily, and often carelessly, during the afternoon before winning the thirty-second hole with a par 4 after Crowley threeputted it.

Willie Macfarlane, 1925 open champion, was in such poor form that Smith blasted him off the course at the thirty-first green, where he clinched his 6 and 5 victory. Horton was never impressive, taking a 77 for his first round and only equalling his opponent's 39 on the second outward trip. Macfarlane, who could not handle any club skillfully, took 83 shots during his morning tour.

The feud between Abe Espinosa and Bill Mehlhorn of New York, resulted in such close and determined competition that most of the gallery was about the thirty-fifth green, where Espinosa won by a 2 and 1 margin.

Refuses to Concede Putt

Espinosa was 1 up at the seventh and a few inches away from the pin in 3 when Mehlhorn sank his second putt for a 4. Expecting Mehlhorn would concede his putt, Espinosa picked up. Mehlhorn, however, did not do so and the referee charged the hole against Espinosa, squaring the match.

This incident annoyed Espinosa, but his aggressive play only spurred Mehlhorn to such an extent that the first half of the match ended in a deadlock. On the second round, Mehlhorn gained an early 2-up lead, only to have Espinosa wipe it out by taking four consecutive holes.

The only match to reach the last green marked the exit of Peter O'Hara of Verona, Penna., who gave the tourney its major upset Tuesday when he eliminated Walter C. Hagen, five-time P. G. A. champion. He was 1 down to young Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., when they reached the thirty-sixth tee. The former Irish champion topped his drive, played out short and then missed a long second putt as Creavy sank his short one to win at 2 up.

Cyril Walker of Ridgewood, N. J., the 1924 open titlist, took Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., over the hurdles to the tune of 5 and 4 and Denny Shute, Hudson, Ohio, had to play superb golf to eliminate Jim Foulis of Chicago, who trounced Johnny Farrell Tuesday, by 2 and 1.

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Gene Sarazen, Great Neck, L. I., defeated Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 7 and 6.
Horton Smith, Detroit, defeated Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 6 and 5.
Cyril Walker, Ridgewood, N. J., defeated John Golden, Noroton, Conn., 5 and 4.
Billy Burke, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Bob Crowley, Haverhill, Mass., 6 and 4.
Tommy Armour, Detroit, defeated Walter Murray, Valparaiso, Ind., 5 and 3.
Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., defeated Peter O'Hara, Verona, Penna., 2 up.
Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago, defeated Bill Mehlhorn, New York, 2 and 1.
Densmore Shute, Hudson, Ohio, defeated Jim Foulis, Chicago, 2 and 1.

PICK-UPS

CERTAINLY Manager "Gabby" Street should be given much praise for his fine work with the Cardinals. This season he piloted his club to the National League championship with much more ease than he did in 1930. There is still more than a week of play remaining and the Cardinal regulars will be given a chance to let up a bit and be ready for the World Series, which opens in St. Louis against the Athletics on Oct. 1. The Cards have won four pennants, in 1926, 1928, 1930 and now in 1931. Only once has the St. Louis club been successful in the October classic, however, and then when it defeated the New York Yankees in a close series in 1926. This year the Cardinals have a fine chance to bring the title back to the National League. They are a well-balanced ball club, strong in all departments, and promise to give Connie Mack a real battle for the championship.

At the top of the National League batting race, including Wednesday's games, was Jim Bottomley, veteran first baseman of the Cardinals. At one time during the first part of the season, Bottomley was forced out of the lineup because of a mishap. When he was ready to return, a young rookie named Jimmy Collins was playing so brilliantly around first base that Manager Street thought it best not to make a change. One day, however, Collins was forced out and Bottomley stepped in. Since that time Bottomley has been hitting the ball hard and often. His big bat should figure prominently in the coming series.

If the Red Sox had two more hitters in their outfield like Earl Webb, no doubt they would be up near the top of the standing in the American League. The big right-fielder needs only one more double to tie George Burns's record of 64. His two "two-baggers" accounted for all of his team's runs as it defeated the White Sox on Wednesday and climbed out of the cellar.

MISS MORGAN LEADS WOMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—A 21-year-old girl who is as much at home on horseback as she is with a golf club yesterday snatched the lead in the Women's Western Golf Association 72-hole medal play derby. Miss Marion Morgan scored an 87 for her 18-hole round to bring her aggregate for 54 holes to 264, two strokes ahead of Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, southern and Long Island champion. Miss Morgan, who, when not playing golf, participates in the various horse shows of local clubs, played a superb game yesterday. The soggy course bothered other contestants considerably and Miss Morgan was the only one to break 90.

MISS ENGLAND II SHIPPED HOME

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (AP)—Securely fastened in a cradle on the after deck, Kaye Don's Miss England II, recent speedy but unsuccessful contender for the Harmsworth Trophy, left here yesterday on the liner Duchess of Bedford, bound for repair shops in England. The boat turned over and was damaged in the second heat of the recent race.

BIRMINGHAM WINS FIRST GAME

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17 (AP)—Birmingham of the Southern Association touched "Dizzy" Dean for three hits to score a single run in the eighth inning and win the opening game of the Dixie Series from Houston of the Texas League yesterday, 1 to 0. The game was played before a crowd of 13,000, believed to be a record for the Dixie Series in the Southern Association.

HAVANA TROLLEYS RESUMED

HAVANA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Havana made a lark out of resumption of street car service yesterday, after 46 days of strike. Rides on the cars were free, and full advantage was taken of the Havana Electric Railway Company's generosity.

PLANE CRASH INQUIRY HELD

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—Salvage operations and an investigation were started into the loss of the Boeing air mail plane which early today caught fire shortly after taking off and plunged into San Francisco Bay with three passengers and its pilot.

STREET WINS SECOND FLAG

Pilots Cardinals to Another National League Pennant

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	96	49	.662
New York	84	61	.579
Chicago	78	68	.534
Brooklyn	75	70	.517
Pittsburgh	71	73	.493
Boston	61	83	.424
Philadelphia	60	86	.411
Cincinnati	55	90	.379

RESULTS SEPT. 16

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 7, New York 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 8, Boston 7.
Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 5.

For the second time in as many years, Charles E. "Gabby" Street has piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to a National pennant. This was made certain on Wednesday when the Cards made a clean sweep of their six-game series with Philadelphia, winning the final game, 6 to 3. This is only Manager Street's second season as leader of the Cardinals, but he has won his second pennant. The New York Giants, who lost a double-header Wednesday, could not possibly catch the leaders. Cincinnati defeated the Giants, 7 to 3 and 4 to 3. Chicago twice beat Boston, 6 to 5 and 8 to 7. Brooklyn triumphed over Pittsburgh, 11 to 5.

To Bill Hallahan goes the honor of pitching the Cards to their second straight pennant. The star left-hander held the hard-hitting Phillies to six hits and after his team mates rallied for four runs in the sixth, the outcome was never in doubt. When the champions took the lead in the sixth, Manager Street replaced all of his regulars with substitutes, with the exception of Hallahan. Hafey, Cardinal left fielder, hit his sixteenth home run of the season with one man on base. Orsatti, Gelbert and Watkins, each connected with two hits for the winners. Friberg, playing third, led Philadelphia's attack with a double and single.

The Giants hit the ball hard in both games with the Reds, but just could not score the runs. Lucas pitched the first contest for the Reds and although found for 10 hits, delivered tight ball in the pinches. Stripp hit three singles for the Reds in five times up, scored two runs and drove in two more. Heathcote batted in two of his mates with a double. Crabtree scored two runs and had two singles. Carl Hubbell went the distance in the box for the Giants and was touched for 13 hits. Leach's double was the only extra-base hit made by the New Yorkers. The Reds made only six hits in the second game, but Sukeforth's single drove in the winning run in the eighth. The Giants made 11 hits.

The Cubs found Boston pitching to their liking and won two games. Malone, veteran right-hander, pitched the first game for the Chicago club and was given an early lead. The Cubs scored all of their runs before the Braves could count once. Malone weakened in the eighth and ninth and the losers scored all of their runs. Boston's run in the eighth came as a result of Berger's homer. The Cubs came from behind in the second game, driving Cantwell out of the box in the eighth inning with a five-run rally. Barton hit a home run, double and two singles for the Cubs, scored three runs and batted in another.

The Robins pounded three Pittsburgh pitchers for 16 hits, the peak of their attack coming in the seventh when they scored six runs. Shaute started for the Robins, but was forced to retire in the sixth. Clark finished and received credit for the triumph. Bressler, with two singles, sent in three Brooklyn runs. Frederick made three hits, two singles and a double. O'Doul and Gilbert hit triples for the Robins. Jensen and Suhr starred at bat for the Pirates. The former hit a single, double and triple and scored three runs. Suhr had two singles and a homer and accounted for two runs. The score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	x		6	12	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson, Gonzales; Collins, Blake and Davis. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Scott. Time—1h. 44m.

AT CINCINNATI
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	x	7	13	1
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Lucas and Asbjornson; Hubbell and Hogan. Umpires—Magerkurth, Reardon and McGrew. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	4	8	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Carroll, Ogden and Sukeforth; Parmelee, Berly and O'Farrell, Hogan. Winning pitcher—Ogden. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Reardon, McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 2m.

AT CHICAGO
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	x	6	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	13	0

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Seibold, Haid and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	8	15	3
Boston	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	13	1

Batteries—Welch, Warneke, Teachout, Bush and Hemsley; Cantwell, Frankhouse and Bool. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Barr, Moran and Quigley. Time—2h. 19m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	1	11	16	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	13	0

Batteries—Shaute, Clark and Lopez; Wood, Kremer, Brame and Phillips, Steinecke. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Brame. Umpires—Rigler, Pirman and Donnelly. Time—2h. 7m.

ALSATIAN, CAPTAIN WALTERS, IS VICTOR

LUNENBURG, N. S., Sept. 17 (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters, who has sailed the champion schooner Bluenose in three international series, went aboard the Alsatian yesterday and piloted her to victory over two other Lunenburgers in the annual fishermen's race held in connection with the provincial fisheries exhibition. Crossing the starting line like a yachtsman, only 15 seconds after the gun, Walters was home an hour and 22 minutes before the Margaret K. Smith. It was the widest margin ever chalked up in a fisherman's race here or elsewhere.

At that, the three schooners, Alsatian, Smith and Pasadena II, sailed over the 28-mile course in an air of wind so light that the leading vessel took 5½ hours to cover the distance, just one-half hour inside the time limit set after the race started. The Pasadena came in 18 minutes after the Smith.

SANTA PAULA GAINS FINAL

Defeats the Greentree Pony Poloists in U. S. Open Tourney, 11 to 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 17—The Santa Paula pony team from Argentina won its way into the final round of the United States open championship, on International Field, Meadow Brook, yesterday, over the Greentree four, with the same display of well executed team play which has featured their game all season. Even the presence of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the best American polo player, according to the handicaps, failed to halt the onward progress of the visitors from the pampas, as they came from behind in the later chukkers to win by a score of 11 to 9.

The winners will encounter the champions for the past two years, the Hurricane team, in the final on Saturday, when the annual polo pony show will also be staged earlier in the day.

Jose Reynal Stars

This time it was Jose Reynal, with considerable help from several of his ponies, who was really responsible for the victory. He outrode everybody on the field, not excluding Hitchcock, and, though several of his misses delayed the advance of the Santa Paula team into the lead earlier in the contest, he accounted for five of the winners' goals. Hitchcock, especially in his foul shooting, was also as prominent as expected, and was ably backed up by George H. (Pete) Bostwick. But it was the team play of Santa Paula, rather than any individual brilliancy, that finally tipped the scale in its favor, just as it has so many times before.

Greentree was the only scorer in the first chukker, when Bostwick scored from close in, but a number of attacks by the Reynals failed only because the final shot went beside the posts. This was true in the second also, with a lone goal going to Greentree, when a foul by Gazzotti gave Hitchcock a free shot.

Jose Reynal started his rampage in the third, with an individual dash from near his own goal, and also assisted in a second goal put in by his brother Juan. But Bostwick placed his team ahead once more by stealing the ball out of a scrimmage and scoring near the end of the chukker.

The fourth chukker was even, with Greentree scoring first on Hitchcock's high wallop from the 60-yard mark on a free shot, and a backhander of the sensational order by Bostwick, who was showing the best play of his season. But the tide turned at that point, with a high drive by Juan Reynal, and a combined attack which gave Gazzotti the final shot.

The fifth and sixth chukkers found the Argentines unable to overcome the single goal margin of the Greentree team, with Jose Reynal scoring three goals for Santa Paula and missing two more, while a free shot by Hitchcock, and goals from setups by Hitchcock, made by Whitney and Bostwick, brought the score to 8 to 7 at the end of the sixth chukker. One goal actually scored by Jose Reynal was nullified when the whistle blew on a foul by a Greentree player, and the try for a free shot failed.

Tide Turns in Seventh

But the tide turned sharply at the beginning of the seventh chukker, and with Alfredo Harrington, who had been considerably bothered by the fine play of Stewart B. Igelhart, the Greentree back, finally got free, and scored from a scrimmage, and Gazzotti also made a brilliant dash for a goal in the seventh chukker, placing Santa Paula ahead, while Jose Reynal and Harrington scored in the final session, Hitchcock staged one of his characteristic rallies later in the chukker, but was able to score only once before the final bell terminated play.

UNITED STATES OPEN PONY POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round—Second Game

SANTA PAULA		GREENTREE
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington		J. H. Whitney
2—Juan Reynal		George H. Bostwick
3—Jose Reynal		Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Andres Gazzotti		Stewart B. Igelhart

Score—Santa Paula 11, Greentree 9. Goals—Harrington 2, Juan Reynal 2, Jose Reynal 5, Gazzotti 2 for Santa Paula; Whitney, Bostwick 4, Hitchcock, 4 for Greentree. Referee—F. Skiddy von Stade. Umpires—Capt. J. Wesley White and William H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	44	32	.571
Oakland	45	34	.570
San Francisco	43	34	.558
Portland	42	36	.538
Hollywood	38	40	.474
Missions	34	43	.442
Seattle	33	45	.423
Sacramento	32	44	.421

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Portland 11, Seattle 7.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 5 (11 innings).
Missions 4, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 14, Los Angeles 6.

ON FRIDAY
We welcome
GOVERNOR ELY
and show him with pride the exhibits of Agriculture and Industry at the
BROCKTON FAIR
In the evening old man moon gets jealous of our
NIGHT SHOW FROLIC
and Fireworks Spectacle

FOUR GOOD MEN WANTED ON TEAM

Iowa State Coach Would Have Eleven to Make Rest of 'Big Six' Hustle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Sept. 17—"If I can find two good heavy ends and a pair of heavy backs, Iowa State will have a good team this year—a team good enough to make the rest of the Big Six hustle." In those words Coach George F. Veenker, who came to Iowa State College from the University of Michigan last spring summed up the 1931 prospects for the Cyclones.

Coach Veenker was head basketball and assistant football coach at the Wolverine college last year. He replaces Noel Workman.

Practice started Sept. 10 and the new coach has been driving his men through two sessions daily in preparation for the first game against Simpson College on Sept. 26. Veenker has an advantage this year in seasoning his men against two nonconference colleges before the regular campaign starts. The Cyclones will meet Morningside the week following their encounter with Simpson. Last year they met the University of Illinois at the start of the season and then staggered through eight more tough games, losing them all by very close margins.

Husky Linemen

Veenker has a husky group of linemen around whom he hopes to build a strong forward wall. F. A. Nolte '32, 195-pound tackle with two years experience will bolster one side, and R. A. Smith '32, who weighs 185 pounds and has won two major letters will handle the other tackle. A center, G. S. Nagel '32, will do all that any coach could require. Last year he played every minute of the season.

For relief at center Veenker will have Jack Beyer '34, of last year's freshman team, who showed up well in spring practice, R. B. Morford '33, and C. D. Stenzel '34. Understudies at tackle are: C. C. Acher '34, G. W. Blake '34, Hiram Roe '33, and H. P. Templeton '34. Templeton may be converted into an end later in the season, Veenker said.

The guard posts will also be well filled with W. H. Duesenberg '32, a last year's fullback, W. W. Intermill '32, E. H. Larson '32, M. D. Kubicek '32, and C. A. Saddoris, lettermen, all back in college. Besides this array of veterans, there is an impressive list of reserve material including, William Dixon '34, E. P. Oberhauser '32, and W. F. Schlenker '33.

End Places Weak

The end positions will be the hardest to fill on the 1931 eleven. J. H. Moen '33, star end last fall, was unable to return to college. The other regular, F. J. Swoboda '32, is back, but he is too light to satisfy the new coach, who is used to ends of the type of Bennie Oosterbaan. W. R. Welty '32, a reserve last year, may get the call to duty as may R. G. Hughes '34, G. K. Ebersole '34, or A. H. Farrell '33.

In the backfield the Cyclones have speed, shiftiness, good passers and good kickers. But they lack weight. I. H. Impson '33, who starred as a line plunger last year, will probably get the call at fullback. He is the only veteran back who weighs over 170 pounds. E. M. Schafroth '34 is a find from last year's prep squad, who weighs 190 pounds and is a fast, shifty ball carrier.

At the halves K. P. Wells '32, Roger Bowen '33, W. H. Walker '33, Kern Elerick '32, A. A. Freel '34, L. F. Nagel '32, and L. P. Rassmussen '33 should take much of the problem off the shoulders of the new coach. Wells and Bowen were the regulars last fall and are getting most of the work at those positions this year.

R. F. Grefe '33, who thrilled crowds last year with his open field running, seems to be Veenker's choice for the quarterback job and he is ably supported by J. P. Stark '34 and W. D. Johnson '33. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Simpson at Ames. Oct. 3—Morningside at Sioux City (night); 9—Detroit at Detroit (night); 24—Missouri (homecoming); 31—Oklahoma at Norman. Nov. 7—Kansas State at Ames; 14—Drake at Ames; 21—Nebraska at Lincoln.

OUIMET HONORED AT LUNCHEON

Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., and winner of the United States amateur golf championship for 1931, was guest of honor at a luncheon given him yesterday at the Refectory Building, Franklin Field, by 200 citizens of the City of Boston. Mayor James M. Curley presided and at the conclusion of his address he introduced Carroll Robinson of Jordan Marsh Company, who presented Mrs. Ouimet with a fancy tea set that won first prize at the San

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD sales people wanted; box assortments of superior quality and designs; all envelopes beautifully lined; generous commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOERLA CO., Dept. S-21, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1800 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear direct from makers: suit lengths by mail postage paid; samples free. JAMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MISS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two modern homes, one Fredonia, one Dunkirk, N. Y.; also choice lot. Write A. STEINHEUSER, 101 Water St., Fredonia, N. Y.

Joe Brown REALTORS Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Edna Montgomery, with Parker & Gamble, Ltd., Realtors, offers lovely Pasadena home, new, 9 rooms, $25,000, in exchange for home near New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
(Men and Women) As Distributors Exclusive territorial rights on nationally advertised cosmetiques. No medical claims made or medicinal agents used. Excellent commissions. Write for full details.
Box 536, Westport, Conn.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on stationery, drug trade, to carry small side line greeting cards with photo illustrating self-service rack which is furnished free with orders; 15% commission. 1324 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., East 49th St., 300 Park Ave., Sherry's—Sale or lease, beautifully furnished 12-room apartment; special paneling and wood carving. Inquire building rental office.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADOPTION

WANTED—To adopt a baby girl under one year of age of American parentage. Write Box X-57, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

ONE pair of imported antique torchiers, Italian; photograph obtainable. 61 Salisbury Ave., Stewart Manor, Long Island, N. Y. Telephone Floral Park 4281.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration, $35 up. In Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

BROOKINE HILL, MASS.—Near high school; 6 rooms, newly renovated; heat and janitor service. Regent 7766.

CAMBRIDGE

17 Forest Street

"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5666.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE

90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS
BROOKLINE, MASS. 1569 Beacon St.—Several attractive, homelike 7-8-room apartments; convenient to stores, schools and cars. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautifully furnished Park Avenue apartment, 6 large rooms, 3 baths; rental one year preferred. Write Box K-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 620 West 116th, Apt. 83—Attractive, quiet, very comfortable room with business woman, $8; all the comforts of home. Telephone University 4-0118.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON
CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 244

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A SMALL, reputable investment firm dealing in high grade bonds and securities would like to form an association with a young man with a little capital; someone located in New Hampshire or Western Massachusetts. R-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1384
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BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.606
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2090
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1778 Riway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gown to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Rodicott 0420 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3510 New York City

QUEENSBORO PLACEMENT BUREAU gives courteous and intelligent service in supplying household help. Agency, 2763 32nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Psom. 6-7460.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg Prop., 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Manager for poultry farm consisting of from 6000 to 8000 laying hens; wide experience and references required. M. A. C., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality line hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

ONE to assist with light housekeeping and cooking; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Beacon 5728.

HOUSES TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, 1827 Wakely Street—Corner house, 8 rooms, bath, modern, hardwood floors; separate garage; $45 a month. Jefferson 2679.

PHILADELPHIA, Chestnut Hill, 48 Woodale Rd.—8 rooms and bath, garage; very desirable; $90. Phone Chestnut Hill 3244.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished single house in the Newtons, Mass., in the residential district; 2 baths, oil heat. Centre Newton 0487.

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.—Brick, insulated, casements, 3 chambers, tiled bath; location quiet yet convenient; train service excellent; lease for one or two years, furnished or unfurnished. OWNER, 3 Pinewav.

LUMBER

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
SCREENS, SASH, DOORS, TRIM
SHINGLES, LUMBER
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Tel. 2120 Port Chester, N. Y.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 mornings until 2 p. m., $22; evenings, $12. Telephone Academy 2-7905.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for rent evenings; attractive; 42nd Street. Call Longacre 5-8975 afternoons.

SINGLE practitioner's; mornings till 1:15; commodious; centrally located. Write Box F-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

Forest Grove Arms

71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn. Refined home, airy rooms, comfortable beds, excellent meals. Luncheon, Dinner. Weekly rates $18.00 up. Phone 39021—Stamford.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet. Ronkonkoma 16

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES FOR SALE

SHORT HILLS, N. J., block from station—Cape Cod farmhouse and colonial; lots 58x100, 60x100; living rooms, dining rooms, tiled kitchens, open porches, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, play rooms, with fireplaces in basements; price $18,000. Box 24 Millburn, N. J. Phone Millburn 6-1566, 6-1094.

NEWARK, N. J.—To lease, light, distinctly modern factory, 2 stories and basement, 13,500 square feet; oil heater, sprinkler system. Inquire premises, 730 So. 13th St. H. SEISS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, bright, cheerful 8-room residence with additional room and bath on third floor for maid; well constructed; attractively and freshly decorated; hot water heat with furnace for buckwheat coal, large refrigerator electrically cooled; 2-car heated garage; lot 65x150 ft.; outlook upon lovely Pinacle Hill; $18,000, terms. Address OWNER, 121 Crossman Terrace.

AT RYE, N. Y.
Furnished house with view of Long Island Sound; 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters; oil burner; highly rated school; splendid new high school; reasonable rental.
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 PURCHASE ST., RYE Tel. Rye 671

ROOMS AND BOARD

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Two in room, running water, $35; two in room, private bath, $45; block and half from station. Tel. Garden City 8677.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

AN ELDERLY LADY wants room and board in private family; does not require care; preferably in or near Arlington; state terms. R-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $2 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

ALLSTON, MASS., 23 Long Ave., Suite 2—Large sunny room, furnished; 2 in family. Sta. 1981.

BOSTON, 108 Hemenway St., Suite 19—Attractive double room, western exposure, overlooking Fenway, elevator.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 Sterling St., Flatbush—Two rooms, one $5, other $6, nicely furnished, next bath; I. R. T. Sterling St., B. M. T. Prospect Park; suitable refined business gentlemen or women; small adult family. Apartment #9. Groser, Flatbush 2-10296.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful room in private home; convenient to trolley and station; breakfast optional. L. P. ROE, 219 Clinton Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—One or two rooms in private home of adults. A. BACHE, 31 Treno St.

NEW YORK CITY—Large, newly decorated front room with phone and kitchen; also smaller room. THOMSEN, 1469 Lexington Ave. (cor. E. 95th St.), Apt. 42. Phone Atwater 9-4882.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 94th—Well furnished large front room, running water; refined home; gentleman. Riverside 9-6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th (3-D)—Real home; splendid room; 1 or 2; also suite; church, Columbia; piano. Cath. 8-3855.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Ann Stebbins homestead; large, airy rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, verandas, antiques. Tel. Greenfield 687.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 46th St.—Desirable, homelike room; permanent or transient; between Spruce St. and Baltimore Ave. Baring 3120.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Turn your spare hours into dollars; earn liberal commissions selling stunning aprons. DAINTY-MAID, 307 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING media representative (Princeton degree 1926), newspaper and magazine experience. Tel. Bayside 6348 or write Box G-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXECUTIVE, years valuable, successful experience, importer, exporter, speaks Spanish, desires business connection, any territory, where services may be of value. Write T., 1922 Napa Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

FRENCH chef, excellent references, wishing to live in Boston will accept any reasonable position; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE — Competent, experienced; 40, married; could train to sell legitimate product; physically able, willing to work at anything, anywhere. Write Box G-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined lady willing to serve wherever needed in household; drives car. Call Gramercy 5-1920, Room 493. Write Box B-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, capable, refined; experienced traveler; adaptable, willing; references. MRS. K. R. HOLTON, 26 High St., Springfield, Mass.

EFFICIENT cook; city or country; references. Write Box K-32, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS-attendant-companion — Young American woman, experienced; references; willing assist with light household duties. Write Box W-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

POSITION wanted by refined, middle-aged widow as companion to one needing care, or children; all or part time; reasonable. E. P. PICKEN, 574 Huntington Ave., Suite 1, Boston. Highlands 0545.

REFINED, middle-aged woman wishes companion position to lady. Write Box R-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished large studio room with bath, dressing room. Apply 347, 24 West 32nd Street.

WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished house or apartment in or near Cambridge or Lexington from Oct. 1st to Nov. 7th. THURSTON, New Boston, Mass.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR SALE
Two full dress suits (one practically new); one dark grey cutaway suit, one Prince Albert coat and vest, 44 coat, 40 trouser; all in good condition. MRS. CAMILLA GOODRICH, R. D. 1, Norwalk, Conn. Tel. 701-4.

CONNECTICUT

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DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
293 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-8151

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Means Good Wear
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

You Can't Beat the Dutch for Bulbs
Our new bulbs direct from Holland promise the finest blooms for Connecticut gardens next spring. Some of them were specially selected for winter blooming indoors. Prices are, as always, low.
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Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds English Silver China
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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WATCHES
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SPORT COATS
Made of Brittany fine-loomed camel's hair. All models are exclusive with us.

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The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
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Selected Furs
244 GREENWICH AVENUE

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

Newton Decorative Co.
109 Greenwich Avenue
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Furniture of Individuality
Interior Decorators

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

Greenwich, Conn.
Real Estate
Furnished and Unfurnished
Season or year
Geo. R. Bonner
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A complete line of
Women's Fall Apparel Has Arrived
The Shirley Shoppe
121 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 991

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 1900

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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S
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The most comfortable model you have worn. Also other models by Gossard.
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Desirable Single and Two-Family Homes
FOR SALE or FOR RENT
Excellent Terms and Low Prices
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VITALITY SHOES
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For WOMEN and MISSES
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MERIDEN, CONN.

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
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A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

FALL STYLES
in
Enna Jettick Shoes
for Women—Now on Display
5 and 6 dollars
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

Furs—Wearing Apparel
for Women and Misses
The CHERNIACK CO.

Quality Flowers
Jos. A. Greenbacker
OLD COLONY ROAD — Phone 224

CONNECTICUT

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Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

Rinso
MACK'S STORE
2 Main Street Phone 2796

Lewis Hommel
TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 418 Main Street

KNOX FELTS
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

W. J. TREVITHICK
Groceries and Meats
600 MAIN ST. and SOUTH FARMS
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NEW BRITAIN

New Fall Felt Hats
by "DALTON"
for Men and Young Men who have that snap of style.
Priced at $3.50, $5, $6.
Men's, Young Men's, Boys' Clothing—Furnishings Hats
WUCHERT and LAKE
14 MAIN STREET
Next Door to Hoffmann's Bakery

NEW HAVEN

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

Starting Sept. 16th a sale of the finest
Fur Trimmed Coats
Malley's has had in years!
$66
New Fabrics, New Fashions, New Furs and New Colors.
Sizes 12 to 46, also 35 to 45 for little women.
Second Floor
THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET at Howe Ph. 6-8758

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Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
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754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street 6-3671

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1482 CHAPEL STREET

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Our New, Careful, Safe Way of Laundering Makes
"MONARCH WASHED CLOTHES WEAR LONGER"
153 DERBY AVENUE 5-2181

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

NEWTON W. SANFORD
ADVERTISING
COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, DIRECT MAIL, COPY, LAYOUTS, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, HOUSE ORGANS
1592 Chapel Street 6-6234

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

THE MEN'S STORE
Where the Quality Still Stands High
Although the Prices Are Somewhat Lower
The Men's Shop Where Women Enjoy Buying

For 57 Years Serving the New Haven Public
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Fashion Says
FILET NET
for Curtains this Fall
Choice of 10 Patterns
$1.98 pr.
New and refreshing. Something different from the ruffled curtains of Summer. Tailored edges, 3-in. hem; also with silk fringe. Plain and all over patterns.
FIFTH FLOOR
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, CORNER ORANGE
New Haven Day
Many remarkable special values for this day only! See our advertisements in New Haven newspapers for further news of these special items.

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for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

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Bread Cake Jellies
27 WASHINGTON STREET

MARY JANE NELSON
CORSET SHOPPE
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Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST Telephone 9158

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
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Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
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Permanent Waving
Stampooing, Manicuring and Water Waving
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The Mildred Arison Cravat
Bows Four-in-Hands Tie Sets
Hand Tailored from High Grade Silks of Exclusive Designs
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Dresses, Special Sale, $1.50 to $25
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CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

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Reproductions of our forefathers enable you to enjoy the artistry of the master craftsmen at their best. Our Shoppe offers varied assortment of distinctive pieces.
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FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALES
Room Size—9x12 ft.
AMERICAN ORIENTAL RUGS
We sold over 50 in one day at $59.94
$39.94
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STAMFORD

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Slip-on Kid Gloves
$1.95
To wear with your Empress Eugenie frocks! Made of glace kid. In black, white and colors. Full sized and strongly reinforced.
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STAMFORD, CONN.

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New Fall Clothing
and Haberdashery
for Men *and* Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
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Specializing in Women's Apparel and Accessories

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
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Better Baked Products
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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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of the most beautiful Fall Modes
starting Sept. 16, 1931
EVENING GOWNS
AFTERNOON DRESSES
TEA—DANCE FROCKS
SUITS—SPORT DRESSES
and HATS
Everything Especially Reduced for This Occasion
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GEESE AND DUCKS
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"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon, Dinner (and between times)
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"KICKERNICK"
Underwear for Women
At our Underwear Department
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of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
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DEAN
The Florist
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NEW YORK

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Hats from $7.50 to $25.00
Dresses $19.75 up
Coats from $59.50 up
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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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All Forms of Insurance
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HOAG & TAYLOR'S
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HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE
Tydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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The smart modes for Fall and Winter in Suedes, Kid, and Combination Leathers. Exclusively here

$8.50 to $13.50

Selby ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

John G. Myers Co.
Albany, N. Y.

Established 1832
COTRELL AND LEONARD
ALBANY, N. Y.

Polo Coats
The polo coat is as indispensable as ever . . . but this year it is dark brown in colors, and the smarter for it. Priced at $29.75.

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Special Attention to
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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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YOUR FOOTPRINT IN STYLE

New Fall Models
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$10 and $12
Sizes to 10—Widths AAAA to E
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From a soda and a sandwich to a full course dinner
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TEA ROOM and FOOD SHOP
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Special Luncheon, 50 cents
Special Dinners, 65c—$1.00
Also a la carte
Closed all day Sunday

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Luncheon 35c and 50c
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GOOD FOOD CORRECTLY PREPARED PROPERLY SERVED
Luncheon 40c and 50c. Dinner 65c and $1.50
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The GORTON COY.
"Where Water Street Meets Main"

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New
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Now Open
MAIN STREET—ELMIRA

When in ELMIRA *visit*
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Lower Prices!

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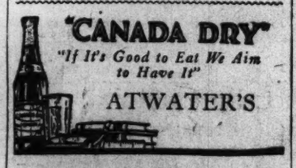

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Free Delivery
We carry a most complete line of fancy groceries, including Monarch products.

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Smart gowns and millinery to meet the popular demand at low prices.
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At Service—With Attractive New Frocks
Ready to Wear and to Order
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MAX TORNBY, *Hairdresser*
Specialist in
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one of the greatest merchandising events in years. Don't fail to come in and share in the savings.
Sept. 16th to Oct. 1st
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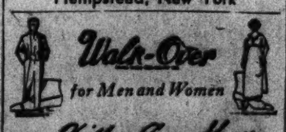
Greater Long Island's Department Store
Hempstead, New York



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A Made - to - Measure Fit in Ready - to Wear
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Exclusive but not expensive

NEW YORK

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Clarinet—Mandolin
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Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained, with Southern Menus a Specialty.
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Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 4018

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SUPERCURLINE
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First prize winners of the International Beauty Shows of 1930 and 1931

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BREAD ✦ CAKES ✦ PIES
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Specializing in Frederic's Permanent Waves

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Announces entirely new creations in Christmas cards for your engraving. It is the most beautiful line you ever saw.
Also New Gifts and Prizes throughout the store.

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Cedar Waxwing
(Bombycilla cedrorum)

Where: Southern Canada to Central America. Migrates only a few hundred miles.

Distinguishing features: Nearly as large as a robin; head surmounted by a crest of ash brown feathers; purplish cinnamon in front, with ash color behind; black stripe through the eye, black chin and forehead; underparts yellow, fading to white on the under tail coverts; wing tips covered with a horny red substance; nest (usually in a cherry tree) made of grass, rootlets and bark; three to five pale blue-gray eggs.

Use: Helps the farmer keep his orchards and garden free of insects.

America has two noted waxwings, the Bohemian, inhabiting the cold arctic regions and breeding near the timber line, migrating southward in the winter, and the cedar waxwing, very much like his northern cousin, but slightly smaller in size, and without the beautiful black patch on the throat. Their nearest relative is to be found among the native birds of eastern Asia and Japan, while still another species is known as an irregular European visitor.

The cedar-bird, or cherry-bird, as the cedar waxwing is often dubbed, because of the taste for cedar berries and cherries, is reputed to be one of the most polite members of the feathered flock. It has been reported that a group of several waxwings seated in a row on a cherry twig passed a worm from bill to bill several times before one of them swallowed it. Insects of all kinds, seeds, berries, caterpillars and especially cankerworms form their chief diet. On other occasions they have been known to show a notably social and affectionate manner, frequently stroking and preening each other's feathers with their finchlike bills.

Though not brilliantly colored, with the exception of the red "sealing wax"-covered wing tips, they are attractive in appearance because of their trim and silky feathering. Young birds have no red tips to their wings, but have yellow sides.

The waxwings are quiet birds, at best emitting a lisping, rather shrill chattering; but their pleasant custom of politeness and consideration for other members of the waxwing coterie, give evidence of their happy dispositions.

A Word a Day

Argonaut

Pronounced *ar'-go-naut*, with *a* as in *arm*, *o* as in *obey*, *au* as in *author*.

According to Greek mythology, the Argo was a 50-oared ship built under the direction of Athena, which carried Jason and his fellow adventurers on the quest for the Golden Fleece.

The heroes in this pre-Homeric legend were called Argonauts, the word being compounded of the Greek Ἀργώ (Argo), the name of the ship — from ἀργός (argos), "swift"—and ναύτης (nautes), "shipman, sailor" — from ναῦς (naus), "ship."

The word is frequently applied to passengers on an adventure ship.

Example: "The Argonauts set sail for the South Seas."

Notes and Queries

Continuous, continual (Mrs. A. H. B.)—Motion or [illegible] is continuous when there are no interruptions; it is continual when there are interruptions. Life is continuous; the demands upon one's time may be continual.

Eye-witness (T. H.)—Leave out the hyphen, "eyewitness."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

A Quotation for Today

ALAS for him who never sees
The stars shine through the cypress trees
Who hath not learned in hours of faith
The truth to sense and flesh unknown—
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.
—LONGFELLOW.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss got out his new football this afternoon and he and Jimmie began kicking it around at a great rate—
But it was too large for me to handle, so all I could do was bark at it—
And I did that until I had had my fill of it—Then I ran and got my rubber ball and took it to the Boss and wiggled my tail and said "Let's see how far you can kick this one"
And he took it and oh, Boy! what a wallop he did give it!
And after that he took turns kicking the big ball for Jimmie and the little one for me, and all of us had a fine time!

Do You Know That—

Alexander Gallinger of Oshkosh, Wis., was the inventor of the differential gear which made the development of the automobile possible?

The poorest classes in Italy are reviving a demand for wooden-soled shoes or clogs?

The scabbard of a Roman sword was recently dredged up from the bottom of the Weser River near Bremen, Ger.?

Approximately 80,000 Pullman tickets are used every day?

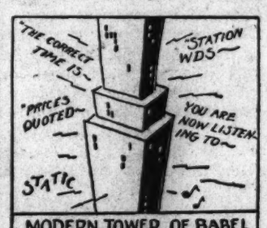
The new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City will have its own railroad siding for the convenience of its guests?

Cellophane, the material now popularly used for wrapping, is largely made from wood pulp?

Only a natural born citizen of the United States is eligible to the Presidency?

Texas raises one-third of the cotton crop of the United States?

Worth Knowing



MODERN TOWER OF BABEL
EACH OF THE 425 OFFICES IN A BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PHILADELPHIA WILL BE WIRED FOR RADIO.

In Lighter Vein

Thomas in Detroit News

FAIR ENOUGH

"What in the world—"
"I decided to dress like Empress Eugenie's husband."

Briefer the Better

Loquacious Barber (commencing the haircut): "Did I ever tell you about that time when I—" (resumes business)— "want it short, sir?"

Literary Customer (wearily): "Yes, a mere synopsis will do!"—*Humorist.*

The Steady Customer

"Have you been eating in this restaurant a long time?"

"I have been eating here so long that I've gotten my own hat back."—*Judge.*

Loyalty

Affable Passenger: "Your husband's a poor sailor, I believe."

Imposing Ditto: "Indeed he's not—he's a rich produce merchant."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

From Many Visits

"What happened to the boy who used to bring you all the flowers?"

"He married the girl at the florist's."—*London Opinion.*

Where It Should Be

Customer: "How's the sail business?"

Ship Chandler: "It's on the boom."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Reward for Service

A YOUNG man, who had learned that he could not lose anything by sharing his blessings with others, but rather that in giving he was proportionately blessed, found himself without a position last year, as the company for whom he worked had cut down their force. For many years he had contributed toward his mother's support, in which his wife coöperated with him most cheerfully, and when he found his income suddenly stopped he continued his contribution out of a reserve fund as long as possible.

At that time he learned that an older brother was in a hospital in an eastern city some distance from their home. He desired to help his brother in every way possible and for two months he and another member of the family alternated in visiting the patient over the weekends, which of course was an additional expense. When the older brother was able to make the trip home (about 2000 miles), it was necessary for someone to accompany him, so, inasmuch as the young benefactor was not employed, it was decided that he should go. While he did not bear the entire expense of the round trip, it cost him considerably more than he could afford at that time, and left very little in the reserve fund.

The young man had endeavored all during this time to find employment, but without success. However, soon after his return home from the long trip, he was offered a very good position most unexpectedly, and without any solicitation on his part, with a firm who had been one of his former competitors. He gratefully accepted and the association has proved most satisfactory and happy for everyone concerned. It might be added that this company's business has been quite active, and a recent report showed the amount of business transacted during the previous months broke all their records.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Still, if you spend your money instead of "investing" it, you at least know where it went.

San Diego Union: The European situation is extremely complicated, but fortunately it is a great deal simpler than the official diplomatic explanations of it.

Passing Show: "If you bang some wooden surface with your hands," says an orator, "your audience will immediately grasp your meaning." But it doesn't follow that he will bring you the next course straight away.

Detroit News: A trousers factory at Neosha, Mo., broke all records in July by turning out 36,000 pairs. This prevalent sitting around may yet lead to a three-pants suit.

Arkansas Gazette: Free wheeling, we understand, isn't helping the hitch-hikers along any better.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 57
(Published Sept. 3, 1931)
Winner:
T. C. ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

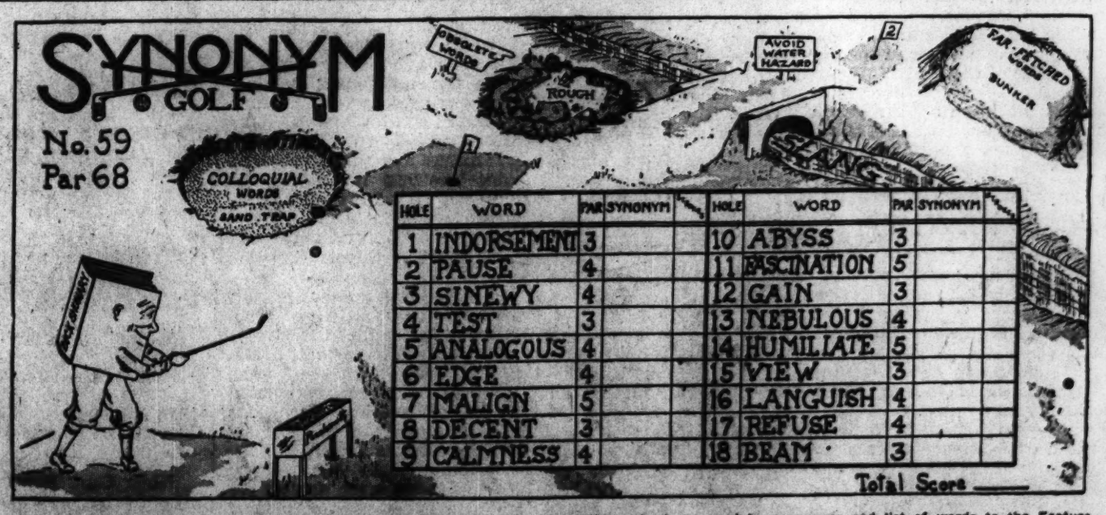
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Avail	3	Do	2
2.	Bewilder	4	Awe	3
3.	Commotion	3	Din	3
4.	Luster	5	Ray	3
5.	Schedule	4	Log	3
6.	Molest	4	Vex	3
7.	Associate	4	Mix	3
8.	Bind	3	Tie	3
9.	Retard	4	Bar	3
10.	Dignify	5	Lift	4
11.	Industry	4	Art	3
12.	Prevalency	5	Use	3
13.	Glance	3	Eye-I	1
14.	Evidence	4	Cue-Q	1
15.	Presume	5	See-C	1
16.	Fluctuate	4	Bob	3
17.	Offend	3	Sin	3
18.	Hearty	4	Hale	4
		71		49

NOTES (based on Webster's New International Dictionary): No. 1, see Do v.t. 4; No. 11, See Industry n. 5; No. 12, see Use n. 5; No. 15, compare Presume v.t. 2 and See v.t. 2.

The winner had an opportunity to lower his score on Hole 10 by using Dub.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 59
Par 68



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	INDORSEMENT	3			10	ABYSS	3		
2	PAUSE	4			11	FASCINATION	5		
3	SINEWY	4			12	GAIN	3		
4	TEST	3			13	NEBULOUS	4		
5	ANALOGOUS	4			14	HUMILIATE	5		
6	EDGE	4			15	VIEW	3		
7	MALIGN	5			16	LANGUISH	4		
8	DECENT	3			17	REFUSE	4		
9	CALMNESS	4			18	BEAM	3		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, BRIM is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but RIM is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name Oct. 1. Entries must be received by Sept. 20.

"Dick Sunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Coal Industry Moves

A MOVE that may be regarded as indicating great promise has just been made within the bituminous coal industry, for many years recognized as one of the darkest divisions in American industrial economy. Declaring that "the law of the jungle" must be ended, the editors of Coal Age have urged that the anti-trust laws be modified to permit producers legally to combine on production control and prices, a proposal that has been hinted at by no less authority on mining problems than President Hoover.

Any important change within the bituminous industry occasions consequences which affect the public enormously. The United States Coal Commission headed by John Hays Hammond in 1923 asserted that "food and water alone outrank coal among the necessities of life." Not only is the public gravely concerned with receiving a steady supply of coal at a reasonable price, but it is involved in constantly recurring industrial warfare, starving tent colonies and wholesale evictions, which have their reverberations throughout society.

Now, eight years after the Hammond commission report was made, the editors of Coal Age frankly admit that disorder still exists in the bituminous fields, but they again call upon conflicting elements to get together. Modification of the antitrust laws may help remove the fear of prosecution for coöperative action, but it is hardly likely that an industry which has been indicted so often for its failure to observe the interests of the public will be given the free hand to reorganize as it pleases, which the editors of Coal Age ask for it.

The economic difficulties to be overcome are likely to be too great for private individuals to meet without in some degree prejudicing the interests of the community. The wide difference in cost of operating various mines is one of the outstanding obstacles. When the price of coal is low, only the mines which operate at low costs can make a profit. When the price goes up a little, the low-cost mines make good profits and another group comes into operation at small profits. Only when the price is high can the thousands of small marginal mines come into operation. It is clear that if the operators were left to themselves, the only price upon which they could agree would be one upon which a majority could make at least a small profit. That would mean a high price, and large profits to the low-cost operators.

The facts that buyers of coal cannot be induced to spread their purchases throughout the year, and that in the fall and winter seasons there is almost certain to be a shortage of cars for hauling, also tend to make the operation of the mines irregular. As a result, the average mine is idle almost a third of the time; but labor must receive a wage sufficient to purchase a living for the entire year, and capital insists upon a profit on a year-round basis.

To eliminate the high-cost mine, to limit production to low-cost mines and spread it over the entire year, and to enable operators to carry the mined coal through the seasons when there is no market, thereby insuring steady work, a reasonable wage, and equitable prices, is the problem the industry faces.

The operators have been warned by the most competent authorities that unless they set their own house in order the Government will be forced to do it for them, and they have had years in which to meet the situation through voluntary action. Amendment of the antitrust laws might give them a fresh start. But the spotlight of publicity should be turned upon every move they make, and if the elements within the industry which in the past have been accused of exploitation of both labor and the consumer block progress, it will be clear that the time has come for Congress to take action to bring order within the industry by every constitutional means.

It might, however, be even more satisfactory in the long run, both to the bituminous industry and the public, if the operators were to follow the example of oil producers by seeking the aid of federal authorities in helping them adjust their own affairs. After all, one of the most important functions of government is to help industry, not to hinder it.

Legends—Exploded or Otherwise

EARTH has not yet yielded up all her secrets. It cannot, for example, be stated beyond all doubt that Atlantis, the continent which Plato said used to exist in the middle of the Atlantic, is entirely a figment of man's imagination, though all the probabilities point to its being so. Whether it ever really had "a local habitation" or was merely "an insubstantial pageant" of the fancy may be finally settled at some future date.

Meanwhile H. M. S. Challenger's expedition north of the Azores to seek for a shallow belt of water in the midst of a uniformly deep depression, near the spot where Atlantis traditionally sank beneath the waves, recalls other legends of antiquity concerning fabulous or semifabulous things and places, which even now have a possibility of factual basis lingering about them.

Reluctantly, one has to give up the unicorn. Even Mr. Odell Shepard, who has written a most learned and fascinating book about him, can regard the unicorn only in a mood of affectionate incredulity. One constantly comes across evidence of our ancestors' belief in him. As late as 1789 a unicorn's horn was used to test the ingredients in the food of the kings of France. He is a supporter of the royal arms of England and Scotland. He figures on the front page of every issue of The Times, perhaps an even more exalted position. But even so, no one has ever seen a unicorn. And it is at least reasonable to suppose that, in the more than 2000 years during which accounts of the unicorn have been extant, someone would at some time have seen one somewhere, if he existed at all.

It is the same with the phœnix; but hardly with the sea serpent. This stand-by of the correspondence columns of the penny papers in the summer months may turn out to be authentic at any moment. Most of the sea serpents that have been seen hitherto have indeed disappointingly changed into lines of porpoises, a flight of sea fowl, or even masses of seaweed, on closer inspection. But there are nevertheless one or two cases on record which this kind of explanation does not fit; and it is just remotely possible that we shall wake up one fine morning to find that, although Atlantis never was, and the phœnix and the unicorn are only amiable fictions, the real, genuine, 100 per cent sea serpent has at last been discovered.

Gandhi Pleads for Partnership

MAHATMA GANDHI, addressing the Federal Structure Committee round table September 15 did not, as some expected, offer an ultimatum to that body. He confined himself to a statement of the general situation as viewed by the Nationalist Congress, and thereafter sat as a willing listener to the proposals for a federation scheme with which the committee is actually concerned.

An examination of the Congress case as set forth by Mr. Gandhi indicates that there is little that cannot be reconciled with the broad trend of British policy for India, granted that the Congress will show patience for that policy to be developed and established. Mr. Gandhi said he aspired to be a citizen "not in the Empire, but in a commonwealth, in a partnership not superimposed by one nation upon another."

This "indissoluble partnership" which Mr. Gandhi defines as the goal of his desire is, both in theory and practice, the very foundation of the present day British Empire. Voluntary partnership is the model on which the whole structure of the British Commonwealth is based, and is indeed the underlying purpose of the round table. The real problem before British and Indian statesmen at the present time is to find a means whereby this ideal can be realized in India without causing severe effects on the "semi-starved millions" whom Mr. Gandhi declares he represents.

It would therefore seem unlikely that Mr. Gandhi will hereafter find in his Congress mandate any reason for "withdrawing" from the conference. On broad lines his critics will find little in his speech to grumble at; it is when he claims to be the representative of the peasant that Mr. Gandhi is treading on dangerous political ground. It may be that the Congress has accepted altruistically a commission on behalf of the Indian "dumb millions," but it is also a fact that these millions have never authorized the commission. In this connection Mr. Gandhi finds himself in some disagreement even with the Indian princes who claim India's peasant culture belongs more truly to the native states than to British India.

But even in this regard, Mr. Gandhi is not at serious variance with his fellow delegates. If the Congress is anxious to shape a new constitution primarily in the interests of the peasantry, it is the goal which Britain also has in view. Moreover, while the Congress lays down a series of demands which it considers should be granted overnight, it also makes Mr. Gandhi's position easier by giving him the right to accept such reservations as can be "demonstrably proved" to be in the interests of India.

These Congress demands consist virtually in eliminating those safeguards which the British and the majority of the Indian delegates hold to be essential for the successful working out of a new constitution. But giving Mr. Gandhi the right to readjust these claims shows a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Congress, which should go far in helping negotiations, for there is no doubt that when the safeguards and reservation which the constitution requires are duly studied, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress will find that they are being specifically drawn up in the interests of India.

Faith—the Economic Nexus

MR. ARCH COLEMAN, acting Postmaster-General, announces that postal savings in the United States have advanced in a little more than a year from $175,000,000 to nearly $400,000,000. This is part of the huge total of $29,000,000,000 which the public has amassed in American savings institutions.

On all sides the people are being urged to use this money to restore employment and keep the wheels of trade moving. The Commissioner of Savings in the State of New York has publicly pleaded with depositors to use some portion for clothes, furniture and land. More than one savings bank president has urged his customers to find other uses for their money. According to Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, this advice if followed would transform the economic situation.

But who started this wholesale flight to cash on the part of the community at large? Who, if not the bankers and the dividend receivers? The process of flying to cash on the part of the rich means the maintenance of money in the form of liquid claims such as are represented by the $300,000,000 of treasury certificates recently offered—and eagerly taken. To buy them about $1,250,000,000 was offered!

This way of keeping money deserves the epithet of hoarding quite as much as does the growing habit of the not-so-rich of putting their spare money into savings accounts. It is the outward sign that money holders lack reasonable faith in the future.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland banker-economist, places "the overcautious policies of banks with regard to the issuance of business credits" among the great factors responsible for the present exigency. If the Federal Reserve System tries to inject money into the market, the banks use it to pay off their debt to the Federal Reserve, and the money flows back into the system again. The banks, not the Federal Reserve, deal with the public.

But a new circumstance has arisen to complicate matters. To the problems involved in the supply of credit has been added a lack of demand for it. Business men are tardy about borrowing, no matter whether rates of interest are high or low, because their customers, who are the consumers of goods, are shy about buying. What is the use of borrowing, they say, to increase the capacity of factories when the products of those factories are not being sold?

Thus the cry of Wolf! Wolf! first set up by the banks has spread to other sections of the community. It is responsible for the huge savings deposits. At first the bankers, by flying to cash, showed their lack of faith in the people. Now the people are reciprocating by showing their lack of faith in the bankers. Fear has worked itself all the way around the economic circuit and strikes at the nexus of faith which binds the economic order together.

It is the responsibility of leaders, political and economic, to restore to the community that basic quality, faith. They were the first to fly to cash. They must be the first to fly back to confidence—to begin that trek from fear to faith which will be the first sign of economic revival.

Meantime, it is well to ponder the potential usefulness for human service of what Acting Postmaster-General Coleman calls the "overproduction of idle capital."

British Sailors Go on Strike

THE economy which has fallen upon all Britain's most cherished institutions during the past week has caused an unprecedented event in the most revered of them all—nothing less than a strike in the British Navy. Some might go further and call it mutiny. But the facts scarcely warrant such a harsh description.

It is true that the men, when ordered to put to sea, refused to do so. But all they did was to call for three cheers for the King and dispose themselves in such a way that the anchors couldn't be raised; so therefore they were unable to put to sea. Indeed, it is possible that they were within their legal rights in doing what they did. The terms under which they were recruited are understood to have laid down that there would be no alterations in the rates of pay during their term of service. Yet yesterweek the lower ratings suddenly found themselves docked 25 per cent of their promised emoluments. The higher ranks suffered similar though proportionately smaller reductions.

It would be asking too much of human nature to expect men to submit without a protest. Nevertheless, it is incontestable that they have made their protest in the wrong way. Discipline has to be preserved, particularly in navies and even in peace time. The method the seamen adopted to call attention to their case makes it harder for the British Admiralty to remedy their grievances, however justifiable these may be, without at the same time seeming to condone an unjustifiable defiance of authority.

Discipline of some kind seems inevitable for the leaders. But under the circumstances it is significant that the Admiralty is first taking steps to provide the men with proper machinery for making complaints and to alleviate hardship. The days have passed when sailors any more than other people can be treated simply as machines. Their officers have long ceased to do so, but the tendency for a bureaucratic machine to be machinelike takes a lot of overcoming.

Three Straight for Connie Mack

SEVERAL years ago a rumor was circulated to the effect that Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, was contemplating retiring from baseball. On Tuesday, this master of the art of developing baseball clubs clinched his third straight American League pennant and his ninth since taking over the managerial reins of the "A's" in 1901.

When Connie Mack came into the game as a player, gloves were considered effeminate. He has watched the catcher's mask and the spiked shoe become popular accessories. He has witnessed the development of pitching from the "speed ball" to a practical art of curves, drops and change of pace. He can well recall when a sparkling defense was the feature of baseball. The lively ball has placed the chief emphasis on long-distance hitting. All these changes have altered the part that a manager plays in the game and reflect further to the credit of Connie Mack that he is still the master. To the youth who would excel, there is a lesson of hard work and perseverance in the example of the Philadelphia leader, whether it is in baseball or any of the varied vocations which command the sacrifice of time and effort.

After thirty-one years as a leader, Connie Mack contemplates the past less than he does the future. And why not? The major league record of four straight pennants, as well as that of winning three successive World's Series, is within his reach. John J. McGraw's feat of winning ten pennants is only one pennant removed from him. So baseball fandom is reserving some of its cheers for what it has reason to believe will be Connie Mack's future triumphs.

Editorial Notes

An Indian youth is reported to have walked 300 miles in order to enroll at a school in New Mexico. If this can be accepted as an indication of the general determination of the Indian, then more concerted efforts should be made to shorten the long trek between the Indian and education.

When Capt. Hermann Koehl flew over the Atlantic he must have made an unreported stop at the Isle of Man, the home of Manx cats. He has designed, recently, a new type of plane—without a tail.

A train of thought should never be made up of empties.

"London Bridge Is Falling Down"

THAT much-ridiculed and ancient jingle is perfectly right. More than once throughout the slow procession of the centuries, London Bridge was observed to fall down. Not, of course, all together, sliding with a mighty splash into the swirling waters below; but rather with a disconcerting habit of falling down piecemeal. For example, the fifteenth-century dwellers on the bridge witnessed more than their share of such unsettling experiences; for in the year 1437 a stone gate and a tower at the Southwark end of the bridge subsided with its two arches into the river, and later in the same century a house on the bridge just doubled up its timbers and fell, depositing an astonished family in the Thames. Hence the rhyme cannot be gainsaid. It simply does not tell, perhaps, the whole story.

It might as well be pointed out at once that it was no part of the present structure which fell. That was built by Sir James Rennie almost precisely one hundred years ago, and it is notably solid still, for over it pass sometimes in a single day 20,000 vehicles and 100,000 persons. This much, however, must be admitted in all fairness: it has never been weighted down with houses and a palace, with shops and a chapel and stalwart gateways as was the London Bridge which did service for six and a half centuries—the London Bridge which is invariably referred to when the name is carelessly used—the bridge which was built by a monk, Peter of Colechurch, in the twelfth century. A great deal is necessarily expected of a bridge; but it seems unreasonable to demand that, in addition to its specified duties, it support a street of crowded houses.

Peter of Colechurch's bridge was by no means the earliest one to span the Thames at this point. It is practically certain that the Romans had some sort of bridge. We are still much aware of the Romans, as witness the broken walls and turrets, the baths and pavements to be encountered all over England; as witness the coins and the bronze and iron fragments which come to light during excavations and dredgings; as witness the blackened barge which was, not so long ago, dug up from the bed of the Thames. Why should not the Romans, who, as Kipling says:

> . . . came with a heavy hand,
> And bridged and roaded and ruled the land . . .

have been clever enough to contrive some means of crossing the Thames?

However that may have been, we know there was a bridge in 1008, in the reign of Ethelred the Unready; for, according to an Icelandic historian, Ethelred's ally against the Danes, Olaf the Norwegian, fastened his vessels to the piles of London Bridge, thus dragging down the entire structure and with it the Danes who were in possession. And here, by the way, is another instance of a bridge's persistent faculty for falling down.

* * *

Subsequent to that episode, there was a bridge built by monks with the money left by the traditional Mary Overy, daughter of a Thames ferryman. Her bridge was wooden and it was destroyed by a great rainstorm in the year 1090. The next bridge, too, was wooden, and that went down in a fire which raged sometime in the reign of Stephen.

So the first stone bridge was that built in 1176 by a priest who was chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch. There were rumors to the effect that it was reared upon woolpacks; but the precise truth was that King Henry II levied upon his subjects a wool tax which actually paid for the construction of the bridge. Nine hundred and twenty-six feet long and forty feet wide, it took thirty-three years to build. But what was that in the face of the more than six centuries that it was destined to endure?

Peter of Colechurch's bridge was built upon nineteen pointed stone arches, its piers raised upon platforms of strong elm piles. On one of those solid piers was erected a chapel which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; carters reached it from the bridge road and ferrymen and sailors from the river below, by a flight of stone steps. That bridge, to be sure, was partially destroyed by fire only a few years after it was finished. Yet, however much it was patched and strengthened and rebuilt, it was Peter of Colechurch's bridge, substantially, which witnessed a mighty pageant of English history through more than six centuries.

Old London Bridge (if one has no proper concept of its picturesque top-heaviness, let him repair to the basement of the London Museum and there study a most engrossing model or else possess himself of a copy of an alluring volume recently written by Gordon Home) was, virtually, a miniature city in itself. As has been observed, it had its chapel; it had houses and shops and a drawbridge; it was at once dwelling place, place of worship, battlefield, and setting for uncounted gorgeous medieval pageants. England's kings, England's heroes and traitors, England's distinguished visitors from abroad—all entered London by way of the bridge, the natural approach from Surrey and the south. Infuriated mobs, following the lead of William Wallace or Wat Tyler, forced their way across the bridge, once the London sympathizers had treacherously lowered the drawbridge to them; Richard Cœur de Lion led his tiny French child bride over the bridge to her new home, and Philip of Spain came that same path when his marriage with "Bloody Mary" was proclaimed. In 1390 there was a great tournament held upon the bridge—between Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, Scotland, and England's Ambassador to Scotland, Lord Wells.

* * *

Proudest of all the days of old London Bridge were those of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the richest merchants of London lived there—when the narrow roadway was flanked with timbered houses, indeed almost roofed over by them. Had the Elizabethan merchant and his dame so desired, they might have lived in their own house on the bridge, perhaps facing the dazzling, many-windowed Nonsuch House, and maintained themselves comfortably by trading only at such shops as were clustered closely about them.

And all the while the Thames flowed imperturbably on below. It gave no heed to the monotony of daily living or to those frequent spectacular interruptions in the form of pageants and tournaments, revolutions and pilgrimages. Yet the poet, Cowley, described the river as:

> Stopp'd by the houses of that wondrous street,
> Which rises o'er the broad river like a fleet.

And a popular proverb has it that "London Bridge was made for wise men to go over, and fools to go under." What the proverb meant to imply was that the bridge, getting very much in the way of the river, interfered with its natural and rightful activities.

It seems that the piers which supported the bridge were raised upon platforms, called "starlings," built of strong elm piles and covered by thick planks which were bolted together. There being a considerable number of these starlings, it is readily realized how they hindered the movements of those who would pass upstream. The necessity of "shooting the bridge" became both a pastime and a danger, because of the narrowness of the space between the starlings and the consequent compression of the river water in their vicinity. It swirled and eddied alarmingly; the bargemen shrieked warnings and clamored for their right of way; such pandemonium prevailed that it is a marvel that dwellers upon the bridge could sleep o' nights. Not caring to venture to "shoot the bridge," Cardinal Wolsey, coming from downstream, always landed, made his way around the bridge by the shore, before returning to the cool comfort of his stately barge.

Slowly, however, the brilliant era of the bridge's career waned. Little by little changes crept in: the Drawbridge Gate was pulled down as early as 1577 and later—much later, of course—the old buildings were removed as sheer precaution of safety; then the once narrow roadway was considerably widened. In 1766, the last of the gates disappeared. London Bridge was no longer in its heyday; it was indeed no longer supreme monarch of the river at London, for a neighbor bridge had come to be stationed at Westminster. Then, 100 years ago, all the most modern machinery of that period was brought to accomplish the building of the London Bridge which we know today—a bridge which was formally opened by King William IV and Queen Adelaide. It was not quite on the identical site of Peter of Colechurch's long-lived structure; and perhaps that is how it happens that, long after, a close observer might have described ten of Peter's original arches still standing guard over a civilization which had forgotten. London Bridge would perhaps never have fallen all the way down unless it had been pulled.

M. W.

Notes From Cairo

Greece Pays Egypt Honor

IT WAS recently announced that King Fuad proposed paying a visit to Greece this summer to unveil a statue to his great-grandfather, Mohammed Ali, at Cavalla in Thrace, which is being erected by the Greek Government. It was not completed in time, however, and the visit has been postponed. Inquiries as to why the Greek Government should be paying this courtesy to the founder of the Egyptian Royal Dynasty revealed that Egypt has a strong claim to possession of the Island of Thasos, standing a little way from the mainland near the harbor of Cavalla. Negotiations with regard to ownership have been going on for some time between the two Governments, and it may have been thought that erection of a statue to Mohammed Ali would help toward a solution. The Island of Thasos was in 1805 given by Mahmud II, Sultan of Turkey, to Mohammed Ali, then Viceroy of Egypt. Up to quite recent years there were many Egyptians on the island and it was virtually governed from Egypt.

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Sudan Grain Exports Soar

The report of the Central Economic Board of the Sudan Government for 1930 to 1931 states: "The extent of the next rainfall will be a momentous factor in the country's progress toward trade recovery." This new country, which is such a remarkable administrative adventure in the heart of Africa, is adversely affected by the world depression, and its external trade has declined 16 per cent below the figures of 1929. But just as the country under British management made such a wonderful recovery after the desolation left by the Mahdi, it is expected that the Sudan will show the same resiliency. The value of the Sudan's cotton exports dropped from £2,279,000 in 1929 to £2,181,000 in 1930. But on the other hand there has been an increase of the export of grain, sesame, senna and dates; the gum arabic trade has shown a big increase from the value of £657,672 exported in 1928 to the value of £980,157 exported in 1930.

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Nile 'Flood' Ceremony

The Nile was reported in July to have reached the lowest point in seventeen years, but considerable improvement took place later and August 28 was appointed for the ceremony in Cairo of "Cutting the Khalig," some weeks earlier than last year. The wonderful improvement effected by British engineers in the Egyptian irrigation system since the Occupation in 1882 has inclined the Egyptian public to take it as a matter of course that the whole country should receive an adequate supply of water. Therefore there is not nowadays so much popular enthusiasm about the coming of the bountiful Nile flood as there used to be a century ago, when the population either starved or prospered according to the height of the Nile. The annual ceremony is still very picturesque, however, a fleet of gayly decorated barges sailing up the river amid gunfire and the shoutings of a happy crowd packed on board the boats or standing in serried ranks on the river banks. It was after this ceremony had been performed that the successive governments of the land of the Pharaohs began the collection of taxes, since it was not until the Nile had spread its beneficence throughout the length and breadth of the land that it was possible to know whether the people would be able to pay. "Egypt is nothing more than the deposit of the Nile left in flood," runs an old saying.

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Loan to Help Fellaheen

Ismail Sidky Pasha, Egypt's Prime Minister, has repeatedly stated that, after balancing the budget, his chief concern is to pass measures for the benefit of the fellaheen who form 80 per cent of Egypt's 14,000,000 inhabitants. The world depression, especially the big slump in cotton, is affecting these peasant farmers, and owing to the high land rents which prevail, many are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Every year more land is mortgaged to the European banks, and owing to the fellaheens' incapacity often to pay the interest, much of their land is seized. The Government recently issued a loan of £2,000,000 to the newly established Agricultural Credit Bank, in order to prevent as many of the forced sales as possible. The Premier has also requested the Mixed Court to postpone as many of the cases as it can. The Agricultural Credit Bank helps the fellaheen by the issuance of loans at low rates of interest